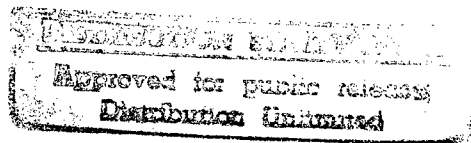


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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3 April 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

WASTE-FREE PRODUCTION PROCESS AT CHEMICAL REAGENT PLANT

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 18 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article, published under the heading "Preserving Nature," by engineer A. Marutyan, entitled "Benefits of Waste-Free Production." The author discusses the Yerevan Chemical Reagent Plant, at which the work force is endeavoring to set up waste-free production. After months of experimentation, they were able to put to beneficial use tartaric acid production waste. In cases where waste cannot be recycled, it is neutralized, made harmless to plants and animals. Elimination of air pollution presented the plant with a more difficult problem. Seeking to eliminate production-process waste particulates, engineers designed and built an electrostatic precipitator which traps particulates, liquefies and utilizes them in production. The author cites a number of examples where the Khimreaktiv Plant has shown concern for preventing pollution.

SLOW RURAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 17 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word editorial entitled "Priority Task Facing Rural Construction People." The volume of rural construction has increased substantially in recent years. Certain construction ministries, however, are proceeding inexcusably slowly. In the last 9 months the Ministry of Rural Construction has met its construction targets by 91.2 percent, but by only 76 percent in industrial projects. In the last 9 months only 29 kilometers of a targeted 195 kilometers of water line have been completed. Construction of rural roads is also proceeding very slowly. In the last 9 months rural road construction targets have been met by only 63.4 percent.

Social and Cultural Affairs

POLITICAL INDIFFERENCE OF MANY ARMENIAN YOUNG PEOPLE NOTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 18 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 500-word Armenpress article "A Unified Political Education Day in the Republic." In Soviet Armenia more than 400,000 Komsomol members, members of approximately 6,300 Komsomol production work forces, have joined the campaign to complete the five-year plan. Mass meetings were held on 17

October, on the occasion of a unified political education day in Armenia. Statements were made at these meetings to the effect that quite a few young people are failing to cooperate or show interest in the common cause.

International

ARMENPRESS REPORTS ON U.S. DELEGATION IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 30 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 330-word Armenpress report entitled "U.S. Civic Leaders in Armenia." The report states that a U.S. delegation of teachers, attorneys and religious workers are in Yerevan, led by Clinton Garner, administrative secretary of the organization "USA-USSR: Bridges of World Peace," by invitation of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee. The guests visited the Armenian Peace Defense Committee, attended a peace rally at a secondary school and visited points of interest in Armenia.

BRIEF REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 31 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 90-word Armenpress report entitled "International Conference." It stated that a conference of specialists from scientific research institutes on planning and economics was held in Kirovakan, a gathering of CEMA member nation economists. Participants included specialists from Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

MARXISM-LENINISM TEACHING PLAGUED BY 'ACADEMISM'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of teaching Marxism-Leninism. "There are still shortcomings in teaching Marxism-Leninism. In some of the classes academism and dry educationalism reveal themselves. Sometimes the economic training at schools and seminars is turned into a kind of production meeting. In some places, the problems studied are not necessarily related to assigned duties. Students are unable to evaluate the importance of political and economic training, and their interest in the training is slight. At a number of party organizations an individual work system has not been established with the propagandists. The possibilities of the higher schools are poorly exploited for these goals. A number of ministries and chief administrations are not sending their propagandists for training to increase their expertise. Instructional-methodological, informational-propaganda and mass scientific literature in Azerbaijani is inadequate. Goal-oriented measures for the elimination of these shortcomings is required."

MIRZA IBRAGIMOV RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 October 1984 carries on page 2 an unsigned 250-word report noting that the 5th Conference of Soviet Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa held in Tbilisi on 29 September 1984 re-elected Mirza Ibragimov to the post of chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa.

LOW-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD ELECTIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 550-word Azerinform release on the election-accounting meetings held by shop party organizations. It is noted that "meetings were held at 8,294 shop [tsekh] party organizations consisting of more than 177,000 members. At these meetings more than 80,000 CPSU members, or one out of every two communists spoke. More than 45,000 proposals and observations were put forth and measures were passed on 25,500 of these." It is added that "the accounting-election meetings passed active measures in the sectors of eliminating revealed shortcomings, strengthening organizational and political education and the struggle against negative situations, and raising every

communist's responsibility for the final results of the work of the collective."

PARTY TO INSPIRE YOUTH WITH COMMUNIST IDEALS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial noting that the recent plenum of the AzCP Central Committee "defined ways for further strengthening the role and importance of the Komsomol in the life of the republic." It was stressed that party organizations and the Komsomol "must demonstrate initiative, diligence and organization everywhere; they must be disciplined; they must indoctrinate the youth in the communist ideal and faithfulness to revolutionary traditions, struggle and labor traditions by word, deed and personal example; they must educate them in the spirit of relentlessness against bourgeois ideology, against consumerist attitudes towards life and against customs and movements alien to our society."

PRINCIPLES OF LEADING WORKER AUTHORITY SET FORTH

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by Professor Z. Goyushev in which the rules for personal conduct of leading workers in order to establish their authority are set forth: firstly, "authority must not be confused with authoritarianism, even to the slightest extent;" secondly, "in order to gain moral authority, the leading worker, who must be an active, capable, experienced and modern organizer, has to understand well the direction of the development of modern science and technology and must possess a constant feeling for innovation and have a broad organizational experience;" thirdly, "one of the most important conditions for the moral authority of a leading worker is a lack of greed--he must be able to control himself in all sectors;" fourthly, "objectivity and a sense of justice are important components of a leading worker's moral authority." Also, it is pointed out that a lack of the above attributes undermines leading worker authority.

ROLE OF COMRADELY COURTS EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the comradely courts. It is noted that "thanks to important measures taken by republic party organizations in recent years the influence of the comradely courts as a very important manifestation of socialist democracy has increased and their influence in strengthening work discipline and the law has been reinforced. Among us there are now many well-operated comradely courts which are fulfilling their duties successfully." It is added that "the possibilities of comradely courts are still not being exploited enough and there are shortcomings in helping them and giving them direction. Thus, a number of comradely courts are not effectively operating at the level demanded. Meetings of the court are held rarely and often at the request of the management, foremen or shop workers. Comradely courts have the right to raise matters concerning intentional violations of work and production discipline and theft of socialist property at their own initiative." Citing the inactivity of some comradely courts, it is added that "this is explained by

the fact that leaders of some institutions, party and trade union organizations are undervaluing the role of comradely courts in the struggle against shortcomings."

WESTERN RADIO BROADCASTS ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Boris Bannov, candidate of historical sciences, analyzing broadcast strategies of VOA, BBC, Deutsche Welle and Radio Liberty. "Analysis of the broadcasts to the USSR by VOA, BBC and Deutsche Welle shows that these broadcasts are coordinated from one center. News and political programs of these three Western stations do not fall at the same time, but succeed one another with precision. The time differences between different regions of the USSR are also taken into consideration." It is pointed out that "hostile propaganda for listeners in union republics are based on blatant distortions of the national policy of the CPSU. They try to use objective processes of the internationalization of economic and cultural life and the improvement of Russian language teaching in order to inflame nationalism, and scream about 'russification' and 'the destruction of national cultures.' In order to sow the seed of national enmity, treatment of the subject of Islam has been expanded in broadcasts of Radio Liberty."

SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word leading editorial noting that "shortcomings noted in the CPSU CC decree 'On the participation of leading cadres of the Estonia SSR in political education work among the workers' exist also in the activity of a number of party organizations and leading cadres in our republic. Some enterprise leaders try to avoid leadership of political and economic training schools with the excuse of having too much work and, at the same time, show no concern for increasing their own ideational-theoretical levels and skills. Situations in which no thought is given to the ideological guarantees in production questions in the activity of certain leading cadres, and enterprise and educational work are not conducted as an organic unity are revealing themselves once more. At a number of conferences and meetings, discussions on questions of education are either completely forgotten or discussed in a vague, superficial manner."

Economics

FALL GRAIN HARVEST SLOW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the fall grain harvest and problems connected with it. Noting that some rayons are harvesting as much as 45 centners per hectare, it is added that "in some areas grain productivity has been low. For example, on enterprises in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO and in Aghdash, Davachi, Gadabay, Masally, Astara, Dashkesen, Jabrayyl, Lachin, Larik and other rayons production per hectare is significantly lower than the republic level; productivity in some enterprises has been between 6-19 centners which does not meet present demands." Sowing is also lagging. It is

pointed out that "there is no basis for being late in planting. Cold weather is coming. If a good crop is not taken from grain sectors on time, fear for future crops can arise. Thus, special efforts must be made everywhere, especially in rayons which have fallen behind in sowing."

GOOD LEGAL SERVICES EXPEDITE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by N. Yusifov, AzSSR minister of justice, on the value of good legal services in economic enterprises for insuring a prompt and correct adjudication of claims against contractors, debtors and creditors. Noting that attention to this matter increased following the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers' decree "On the improvement of legal services in the economy," it is pointed out that "wherever legal services are organized on a high level, the protection of socialist property, the prevention of unprofitable expenses and losses, the liquidation of debtor and creditor obligations, the reduction of non-productive expenses and the struggle against violations of legitimate work norms are good." In this context, it is stressed that "claims work is an important component of the work of legal advisors. They must analyze the results of financial and property claims in the court and in arbitrage, and take measures in order to compel individuals guilty of damaging socialist property to pay for it. Because some legal service workers are not functioning operationally, the claims brought and time limits for their examination are violated and, because documents needed for correct, timely discussions are not submitted, significant damage is done to the administration of the concerned institution."

'BAM' WORKERS' BENEFITS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 26 October 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,650-word article by Emin Mahmudov in which a journey to Ulkan, a settlement of Azerbaijani railroad workers along the BAM in Siberia, is described, and the advantages given to BAM workers are stressed. It was noted by one worker that "our salary is very good; no one makes less than 300 rubles a month. When things go well we get 500 or 600 rubles." Prices of consumer goods are also given: "A kilogram of high quality apples costs 50 kopeks; tomatoes, 60 kopeks. Bread goes without saying. No matter how extravagant you are, monthly expenses for a family will not exceed 300 rubles. After working for 2 or 3 years, there will be enough money in savings to buy a 'Zhiguli.'"

COMMUNICATION OF TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,950-word article by J. Mehdiiev, director of the Azerbaijan Scientific Technical Information and Technical-Economic Research Institute, on the importance of communicating achievements in economic and technical sectors in order to stimulate and improve socialist competition. Noting that "the press, radio and television have significantly strengthened propaganda on scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience," it is added that "at the same time, analysis shows that there are still unsolved problems in this sector. There is no system for organizing the promulgation of advanced experience and

efforts and no precise operational and scientific control over this work; the reasons preventing the dissemination of these efforts have not been clarified and eliminated. One must perfect further the theoretical-methodological bases for the study, generalization and dissemination of production and advanced work innovations, as well as of the work styles of labor collectives which have been victorious in work methods and socialist competition."

ALL-UNION DEMOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word Azerinform report on the All-Union Conference on Problems in the Development of the Social and Population Infrastructure, which opened in Baku on 2 October. "Scholars from Moscow and Leningrad, all union republics as well as Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the conference." Papers will include: Professor D.I. Valente of the Center for Population Problems of Moscow State University on "The demographic factor is one of the most important factors in the development of a socialist society," Z.A. Samedzade, chief of the Economic Department of the AzCP Central Committee, on "Actual problems of demographic development in Azerbaijan," Barn Barta, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Central Statistical Administration, on "Regional problems of demographic development in Hungary" and Professor A.E. Kotlyar, chief of the Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the RSFSR State Labor Committee, on "Inadequate work force and the role of the demographic factor."

URBAN MIGRATION OF RURAL WORKERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Z. Sultanov discussing causes for the migration of rural workers and youth to urban areas. It is pointed out that "the tendency among youth to go to the city is strong. This is truth. But one must consider one question: have the necessary conditions for successful work, normal recreation and life for youth in the village been established? This question is worthy of thought." It is added that this question must be discussed at regular party meetings.

Social and Cultural Affairs

LITERARY HISTORY TO RESPOND TO CONTEMPORARY DEMANDS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Bakir Nabiyeu on new demands being made on Azerbaijani literary criticism and literary history. "Literary studies, along with its successes in the sectors of scientific literary history, monographic research, literary relations, folkloristics, textual studies, etc., still has sectors as untouched as virgin soil, and the need to study and analyze them on the basis of new, contemporary demands is growing." Sectors requiring study are the periods from the death of M.F. Akhundov to the 1905 revolution, the theory of the development of the literature from the 1960's to the 1980's, the development of realism and other literary movements.

REVIVAL OF MILITANT ROLE OF SONG PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,650-word article by the late composer and music critic Niyazi entitled "Some Problems in Music" in which he discusses the role of song in musical culture. "Writing a song is a difficult, a very difficult job. A trivial relationship to songwriting, which demands hard work and a special talent, breeds regrettable results. In my opinion, we have forgotten our militant role in the song to a certain extent recently. As a consequence, short-lived, cheap, meaningless songs which resemble each other have proliferated significantly." It is added that "the weakness in songwriting is not the only weakness in this sector. Situations in which the librettoes of folksongs have been inappropriately modernized or distorted are numerous."

AZERBAIJANI THEATER REVIVAL DISCUSSED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 12 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word interview with T.G. Badurashvili, GSSR minister of culture, on the possibilities of reviving the Azerbaijani theater in Georgia. It is noted that "the fact that there was a Georgian theatrical troupe in Baku from the end of the last century until the 1930's and that the Azerbaijan State Drama Theater was in Tbilisi until the 1950's is a clear embodiment of the cultural cooperation and friendship between the two neighboring peoples." It is pointed out that "interest was stimulated in a revival of Azerbaijani theater during the M. Azizbeyov Azerbaijan State Academic Drama Theater's recent tour through Tbilisi, Marneuli, Bolnisi, Gardabani and Sagarejo rayons; during this period we felt the need very deeply of the Azerbaijanis living in our republic for a local professional theater during these guest performances, and this cultural tour strengthened the urgency of the question of organizing an Azerbaijani theater in Georgia." It is felt that the basic problems--"lack of cadres, a special building, etc."--can be resolved. The theater is planned to be built in Marneuli.

STRUGGLE NEEDED AGAINST NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,750-word article by Arif Abdullazade in which it is pointed out that "a personality is matured and formed in the process of struggle against negative situations and certain antipodes in our society. This process defines the important private-public qualities of the personality as an affirmation of itself. Regrettably, one must say that we are witnessing the weakening of this process in different sectors of artistic literature, the fine arts and, especially, on theater stages." It is added that at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC "the view was expressed clearly and expressively that the struggle against antipodes is not a special campaign, but rather a systematic and consequential process." It is added that "the fact that there have been extremely few works reflecting the cultivation of the personality and its basic position in our society in literature, especially in prose and the drama, in recent years, must awaken a feeling of serious discomfort."

ROLE OF RAYON PRESS DISCUSSED AT MEETING

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 26 October 1984 carries on page 7 a 550-word report on a meeting of the Azerbaijan Writers Union at which it was noted that "workers of rayon newspapers attending a seminar at the Baku Higher Party School were at a meeting with prominent republic literary workers at the Natavan Club of the Azerbaijan Writers Union." In the speech delivered to them by Mirza Ibragimov, he stressed that "among the duties standing before rayon newspapers and journalists are questions of general culture, specifically, the struggle for the purity of the Azerbaijani language which is our most valuable national resource." Among topics mentioned by other speakers were the following: "Mirvarid Dilbazi, peoples poet, proudly talked about the heroism of our women who are striving tirelessly on the labor front and the reflection of this heroism in poetry; B. Azeroglu, secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom, discussed the present-day panorama of Southern Azerbaijani literature and our literary relations; H. Abbaszade, secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom, mentioned the reflection of modern life in rural prose; and N. Hasanazade, chief editor of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, gave information about the work style of the newspaper."

NEW WORK ON NATIONALITY QUESTION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 650-word review by Professor A. Najafov of G.B. Bayramov's "The Development of National Relations in the USSR" (Azerneshr). "In the work the dialectics of the development of national consciousness and internationalism are analyzed from the point of view of their specific and general unity, the relationship and correspondence of internal and external factors, and from the point of view of the origin, strengthening, broadening and developing internationalism in national life." It is pointed out that "in order to lay the foundation for his observations and thoughts, the author based his work on the classics of Marxism-Leninism, state and party documents and the experience of building socialism and communism. However, he gives little thought to facts and examples drawn from life."

ATHEIST EDUCATION AT LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 250-word Azerinform release reporting that the Philosophy and Scientific Communist Department of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Foreign Language Institute, together with the Lenin Raykom, "is conducting work in the sector of the atheistic education of the workers." It is pointed out that "recently, numerous people took part in atheism readings held on the subject 'Atheism and religion in the contemporary ideological struggle.'" It is added that "a regular series of lectures will be devoted to the atheistic education of the growing generation. Department workers will be at a number of rayon secondary schools and organize meetings of the parents' scientific atheism universities."

ROLE OF ARTS AGAINST RELIGION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 5 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,650-word article by the Docents Alipasha Aliyev and Ashraf Mehdiyev pointing out that "the fine arts based on socialist realism play a major role in the fight against religion through artistic imagery, and expose the reactionary content of religion and its role in public life. Masters of the fine arts awaken disgust in the Soviet people for religion, fanaticism, prejudice and ignorance through their works." It is added that "writers and artists are conducting a fight against remnants of the past, especially religious remnants, in our republic. Often, however, their writings have little influence. Most of these articles are boring, monotonous and devoid of any artistic effect. Basically, mollas and those swindlers, sorcerers and fortune tellers who do business under that name and other parasites are criticized. Many articles, one way or the other, repeat each other. The basic goal of works written against religion should not only consist of criticizing religious representatives but should also expose the religious psychology and religious atmosphere which deform and lame intellectually."

International Affairs

JORDANIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION IN USSR

[Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 18 October 1984 p 2]

[SITA: "Jordanian Guests in USSR"]

[Text] "A Jordanian delegation has come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Muslim organizations. The delegation, headed by 'Abd al-Khalaf al-Dawudiya, minister of Islamic affairs, holy places and religious trusts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will be in Leningrad, in addition to Moscow, and will tour the republics of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan."

LAOS DAYS MARKED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word Azerinform article on the celebration of the "Days of the Laos People's Democratic Republic" in Azerbaijan. "A delegation headed by Khamliyeng Folsena, vice president of the Laos-Soviet Friendship Society and LPDR minister of health, came to our republic to participate in the celebration." It is pointed out that "ceremonies starting the Days took place at the M.Azizbeyov Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute. A number of boys and girls coming from Laos are being educated here." The Laotian guests were welcomed by Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED IN LETTERS FROM ISRAEL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by N. Barski in which a number of letters from former Soviet citizens expressing their dissatisfaction with life in Israel are

cited. The article is entitled "Victims of Zionism." It is pointed out that "a person without a fatherland and with no hope of returning to the fatherland thinks later about how much he has lost. Whatever the case, in letters of former Soviet citizens, former Bakuites, who went to Israel in search of an imagined happiness on 'sacred' soil in conformity with Zionist propaganda, sorrow and disappointment are expressed." It is added that "relatives of these people, in giving the editors the chance to become familiar with the letters, hope that the example set by the disappointments and 'search for happiness' of those abroad will cause those living with the thought of abandoning the fatherland to stop and be prevented from making the terrible and ineradicable mistake of others." Complaints revolve around Israel's foreign policy and economy.

AFGHAN POETRY ANTHOLOGY PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 5 October 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,000-word review by Ali Abbasov, a chief scientific worker at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Orientalism, of the anthology of modern Afghan poetry "Songs of Victory"(Yazychy, 1984). "In most of the poetry included in the book the genuine friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the influence of the great October Revolution on the contemporary national liberation movement and other questions have found their expression." It is added that "in the poetry presented to the Azerbaijani reader, elements which have betrayed the April revolution, the struggle they have conducted against the new type of government and their efforts to turn back the course of history are exposed, and the basic reason for faith in the future of the April revolution is found in the friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan." The general editors of the book are Azeroghlu and M. Sultanov; all of the poetry is translated from Dari.

PROMISE OF IRAN REVOLUTION UNFULFILLED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,350-word article by M. Sadygzade, chief teacher at the Baku Higher Party School, on the broken promises of the Iranian revolution. "The Ayatollah Khomeini, who led the revolution, promised that all men would possess equal rights and property, and equality between rich and poor based on the Koran. But neither the revolution nor the Islamic republic established as a result of it have fulfilled these promises. On the contrary, as in the past, there are wealthy classes living richly, and the poor, who constitute the great majority of the population, have remained in miserable condition. The army of unemployed reaches 5 million and more than 2 million have become refugees as a result of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq." It is concluded that "as is seen, the Shi'ite clergy who speak under the flag of Islam are conducting a policy opposed to the interests of the working people. By the position they have taken with regard to foreign policy problems they are isolating the Islamic Republic of Iran from the international world. The future of any country which isolates itself from contemporary, complex international relations poses a major question."

GEORGIA SSR

Political Affairs

'REPORT-KHARAKTERISTIKA' PRACTICE INSTITUTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 3,500-word feature under the new rubric "They Hear the Report and Confirm the Character Rating," reflecting the practice of having a particular party member give an account of himself at an open party meeting during which members grill him on all aspects of his work performance, character, ability to work with people, and worthiness generally to bear the proud name of "communist." Participants are very exacting, give credit where it is due, but also bring up sore points and personal flaws. A draft kharakteristika, generally drawn up by a special group, is read and responded to, and amendments are made prior to confirmation. The practice was instituted as part of ongoing preparations to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, and although it is a tough ordeal it is also justified and fair, for "of the good more is demanded." Today's feature, which is virtually identical to one under a similar rubric in ZARYA VOSTOKA, includes a brief editorial introduction with a quote from Chernenko concerning communists' authority among the masses, plus three articles recounting the kharakteristika sessions of a kolkhoz brigade leader and agronomist, a dental student, and an Ossetian kolkhoz chairman.

ROLE, PROCEDURES OF PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Dr. of Juridical Sciences A. Paliashvili, a professor in Tbilisi State University's Department of Criminal Trials and Criminalistics, explained the role of the people's assessors in Soviet jurisprudence and how they carry out their duties in actual civil or criminal cases, with reference to the relevant laws governing their election by the people, their term of office, their rights and so on. The article appears under the rubric "Prior to the Election of People's Assessors," with reference to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's 3 September 1984 ukase announcing the elections, which are to be held in October and November. It goes into some detail as to exactly how the two people's assessors take part in trials, conviction, and sentencing. A brief passage contrasts the Soviet system of justice with that practiced in most bourgeois judicial systems, where "the people" have little or no control over those who pronounce sentence

on convicted persons, inasmuch as this privilege belongs to a sole judge, and the jury functions only to decide the question of guilt.

'KHARAKTERISTIKA' CRITICISM 'NOT AN END IN ITSELF'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 October 1984 carries on page 2 M. Gorgiladze's 800-word report of a recent "report-kharakteristika [character rating]" meeting of the party organization of Kobuleti Rayon's Mukhaestati Kolkhoz, at which link-leader Temur Gamardzhobadze was called upon to give an account of himself before fellow workers, farm officials, and Raykom First Secretary Meskhidze himself. Gamardzhobadze is portrayed in the article as coming from a good family, having an excellent record as regards schooling, work, military service, party work (he was a delegate to the 26th GCP Congress), and being a fine family man himself. Nevertheless, participants in the kharakteristika session expressed a number of criticisms and reproaches. Gamardzhobadze needed to "generalize his style" and "share his experience" more with others, and he must be aware that "perfection is an ongoing process." The author of the article reacts to their comments with his own: Why criticize a man, in effect, for not doing others' work for them? And he reminds them that "criticism is not an end in itself"; the session had an "air of formalism about it."

Economics

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROBLEMS IN GUMBRIN MINING ADMINISTRATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 October 1984 carries on page 2 D. Gedenidze's 700-word article discussing accomplishments and problems in the Gruzgumbrin Mining Administration, which produces the gumbrin clay that is so essential in numerous industrial applications and is shipped all over the world. The key component is the underground workings section, which has been overfulfilling plans last year and this (figures are cited). On the minus side, as was revealed at a recent report-and-election meeting of the section's party organization, not enough attention is being paid to the problem of hiring and retaining young workers. Indeed, the report notes regretfully that the party organization has done little to comply with recent directives regarding party supervision of the Komsomol. Meanwhile, most of the workers in the underground section are at or near pension age. To the proposal that at least one Komsomol-youth shift be set up the response was "We don't really have enough" young workers. The reporter himself found this to be untrue, and urges that the Tskaltubo party organization be more attentive to the mining administration's party units.

On 13 October page 2, the same reporter has a 300-word piece citing upbeat figures on Gruzgumbrin's output, plan overfulfillment and comparison with last year, percentage of output bearing the Emblem of Quality, and a significant drop in the prime cost per ruble of output. The brigade system has been in place for a year. None of the problems discussed in the earlier article are mentioned.

TEA, SUBTROPICAL CROPS INSTITUTE'S EFFORTS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 October 1984 devotes all of page 2 to the ongoing tea harvest, which is nearing successful completion. One of the featured articles is a 1,100-word piece by Dr. of Economics V. Dzhakeli, general director of the All-Union Scientific-Production Association for Tea and Subtropical Crops, sketching the institute's research and development efforts over the past several years. These include development of new, improved tea varieties and ways to raise them on a large scale, and the technologies involved; hectarage of new and planned plantations (in part replacing "amortized" tracts); construction of an experimental tea factory as part of a full-cycle operation from plantation to processing to packaging to marketing; new techniques of fertilizing and cultivation; selective breeding of varieties for specific ecological zones; and crossbreeding and directed mutation by means of radiation, laser technology, and chemical means to produce hybrids and clones. Many of these innovations have passed state tests. In addition, the institute has developed various types of equipment and machinery designed for specific conditions, terrain, mechanized or manual harvesting, and the like. Unfortunately, a number of the most promising developments have been slow to be adopted. In particular, certain select tea varieties have yet to reach consumers, largely because their purchase and sale prices have been set the same as ordinary varieties, thus providing no real incentive. To help speed the adoption of scientific-technical advances, last year and this the institute's personnel have taken direct part in the various practical measures on the farms.

PROBLEMS OF RUSTAVI OPEN-HEARTH FACILITY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1984 carries on page 2 Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,600-word account of the report-election meeting of Rustavi Metallurgy Open-Hearth Furnace Shop's party organization. Speakers noted with some satisfaction that the plant is coming out of its long slump, but much still remains to be done. The open-hearth shop now turns out 22-23 melts per day (still not up to its best mark of 24-25 in the mid-1970's), and quality is getting better. Manpower is still a problem--intermediate link cadres, foremen, are in short supply--and many workers have volunteered to work on one of their days off while the problem lasts. More and better trained young workers are needed. Other speakers deplored the fact of frequent breakdowns leading to rather large losses of steel, also the problem of melts that come out too hot or too cold and cause equipment troubles. The quality of the scrap that goes into the batch has been rather bad; in 8 months of this year, 224 carloads had to be rejected, adding up to 11,500 tons of steel lost. Managers of other relevant shops have been slow to respond to complaints. Finally, there is a passage decrying some managers' lack of responsibility for the labor discipline of workers who have been punished and are assigned to work on the "khozyaystvennaya brigada." Those workers just goof off all day and are never around when needed.

INCREASED FEED LANDS, STONE PROCESSING BOOST HIGHLAND RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1984 carries on page 2 Kazbegi Rayon newspaper DARIALI editor Sh. Arabuli's 900-word

article on measures the rayon's leaders and workers have implemented in the past few years to increase their livestock feed base and otherwise boost the district's economy. Five years ago they decided to "tame" some of the region's wild streams and rivers in order to gain more cropland--redirecting and rechanneling the riverbeds, building canals and the like. The effort has been successful; numbers of hectares reclaimed in the various valleys are given, and ongoing work on canal construction is described. The new land is being used to raise alfalfa, sainfoin and other feed crops, sometimes with two cuttings yearly. The project has had the enthusiastic participation of nearly everyone in the rayon. In addition, rayon leaders have launched successful schemes to exploit the district's "nearly inexhaustible" construction stone resources. Several cutting mills have been set up in conjunction with farm establishments. They are earning good income from orders that come from all over, including neighboring North Ossetia. The boost to the economy has helped halt migration as well.

RAPO CHAIRMAN SETS EXAMPLE, SPARKS 'FAMILY CO-OP' SURGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 October 1984 carries on page 2 D. Gozalishvili's and D. Gergishvili's 1,300-word article on the success of the "family co-op" arrangement in Akhmeta Rayon, where participating families are prospering and sales of meat and milk to the state have been impressive, especially in the past year since Akhmeta RAPO Chairman Dzhemal Dzhavakhishvili's family led the way. The arrangement was slow to take hold until his initiative (a few "casual people" got in on it in hopes of easy enrichment). Figures are given on the number of "family livestock farms" and amounts of products sold; families are making enough in that sector to live on it alone, except that, of course, they must also take care of their social-sector duties (vineyards or whatever). The final paragraphs also note the benefits of the plan to the revival of the highland Tush district's livestock and population, where sheep raising is the main economic sector.

POTI EXPERIMENT: FUNCTIONS, REGIONAL VARIANTS, CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 October 1984 carries on page 2 Gosplan department head A. Gabisonia's 2,100-word article on various aspects of the territorial-intersectorial economic administration experiment that was launched in Poti, followed by Tbilisi's Zavod Rayon and elsewhere, its functions, regional variants, and problems of evaluation and cadre selection. The Poti model is suitable for other industrial centers such as Kutaisi and Rutavi. In Tbilisi, with its 10 rayons, various types have been instituted, with Zavod Rayon having the best-developed model. A special type is being worked out for resort areas, and one is to be functioning in Sukhumi by the end of the year. Certain problems arise in such towns as Zestafoni, Gori, Zugdidi and Samtredia, where the RAPO is a major regional coordinating body. In such cases, it seems awkward somehow to create yet another administrative organ, but the RAPO does lack certain essential functions in this regard.

The author then discusses broadly the problem of evaluating the economic and social impact of the new system. Even the Poti model has yet to be evaluated

as a larger whole on the basis of more than merely sectorial criteria and principles which prevail at present.

Finally, there is the question of providing the kind of cadres needed for the ambitious new undertaking. In previous innovations, cadres soon mastered the tasks and methods of their new job, which were analogous to what they knew. In this case, however, there is no tradition to go by. The new cadres must be exceptionally questing, enthusiastic and able to make creative decisions (things are going well in this regard in Poti and Zavod Rayon). Otherwise there is the danger that the territorial-intersectorial body will turn out to be just one more "intermediate link" of administration.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS NOTED IN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 October 1984 carries on page 3 Automotive Transport Minister T. Davitashvili's 1,600-word article on progress that has been made in that sector, with some reference to a joint CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree regarding figure padding and efforts to conserve fuel.

Positive aspects include more centralized haulage; increased use of trailers to boost productivity; the ministry's formation of its own large container fleet; efforts to do away with all in-republic container haulage by rail; improvements in control systems designed to prevent figure padding; and successful fuel conservation efforts. In addition, the Georgian ministry is among the leaders in converting to cost accounting. The brigade contract system is growing. Reference is made to an experiment in the Khashuri Automotive Transport Production Association, where all local departmentally owned vehicles have been turned over to the association for greater efficiency and cheaper operation. Passenger transport has been improved greatly thanks to extensive building and reconstruction of facilities as well as expanded service.

Toward the end, cadre problems are examined briefly, with reference to Shevardnadze's sympathetic praise for the hard work of transport drivers under conditions of physical and psychological "overload" that make 1 hour equivalent to 6. Working conditions must be improved.

ELECTRICITY SITUATION EXCELLENT DESPITE POOR HYDROPOWER CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 October 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 900-word article on the electricity situation for the winter season, which is in good shape despite poor hydropower resource conditions [kon'yunktura]--flows have been 20 to 25 percent below normal last year and this. Power plants this year have generated more electricity than last year, and at lower costs, using less fuel per unit. Conservation efforts have paid off, and the goal of boosting labor productivity by 1 percent and lowering the prime cost by 0.5 percent has been largely achieved. Building and reconstruction of facilities are proceeding apace. Various GESes and the Tbilisi thermal plant are noted, also transmission lines, including the Inguri-Krasnodar line. Rational use of electrical power is promoted by

keeping customers, especially large customers, on strict quotas [limity], and monitoring is conducted via thousands of checkups.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SCHOOL REFORM: LOCOMOTIVE PLANT PROVIDES LABOR TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 October 1984 carries on page 3 under the rubric "School Reform Is Everybody's Concern" two articles about the labor training given to 9th and 10th graders of Tbilisi's Secondary School No 114 by the Electric Locomotive Building Plant [TEVZ], which is located in that school district (most of the students are the children of plant workers).

School Director I. Shengelia's 900-word article explains the close ties that have always linked the plant and the school--many of the students go to work there on graduation--and sketches the measures that have been taken since 1977 to provide both boys and girls with on-job training in specially designated shops and design bureaus, where they now go every Friday and do real work under supervision. Several of the particular shops are named and the students' work described. A 700-word article by I. Iordanidze, a brigade leader in the plant's Consumer Goods Shop, recounts his own experience since he hired on a number of years ago and praises the excellent results of the training program, giving figures on the number of graduates who have hired on every year and done well.

The 500-word editorial introduction comments on school labor training generally and also presents a photograph showing graduating students in festive company with plant and school officials. The accompanying caption notes that 21 boys who "couldn't make it into VUZes" went to work at the locomotive plant.

REVOLUTIONARY LINGUISTIC THEORY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 October 1984 carries on page 4 Shota Gagoshidze's 3,600-word dialogue with Academician Tamaz Gamkrelidze, the world-renowned linguist who is the director of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute, concerning his revolutionary "glottal theory" of linguistic typology and its application to comparative-historical reconstruction of the Proto-Indoeuropean, Proto-Semitic, and Proto-Kartvelian [Kartvelian is the linguistic family to which Georgian and its sisters belong] languages, peoples, and cultures and their relations with each other in prehistoric times. The theory is set forth in a forthcoming two-volume monograph in Russian which is coauthored by V.V. Ivanov. Gamkrelidze's theory makes it possible to trace more accurately the migrations that took speakers of Indoeuropean dialects to far-flung areas of Europe and Asia; a better understanding of "ethnogenetic processes," in particular the ethnogenesis of the Georgian people is also provided by the theory.

AMATEUR MUSIC ENSEMBLES TO BE 'REGISTERED'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1984 has a 1,600-word front-page editorial on the development of the popular performing arts, chiefly popular music with particular focus on amateur VIA's [vocal-instrumental ensembles]. Since the popular performing arts are very close to "the people," it is essential that they be in tune with the national spirit and character. The editorial lists a number of professional Georgian VIA's that have enjoyed sustained success at home and outside, also a few that fell by the wayside when they "lost touch with the people." Some of them incline too much away from "native melodies" that the people prefer, though to be sure there is nothing wrong with including good foreign pieces in their repertoire. In addition, with special reference to the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Georgian CP Central Committee decree of 6 March 1984, it is essential to make sure that the songs' words are in keeping with the music; collaboration between poets and composers would be a good idea. "Jargonization" and too much "improvisation" have no place.

A more recent Georgian CP Central Committee Buro decree deals specifically with amateur VIA's, which have "proliferated" in recent years. This is a good thing in general, but many of them tend to be "imitative," "cheap," and "superficial." No one is against their enthusiasm for foreign music, but "our native" music must not be ignored, especially in view of the upcoming celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. Consequently, "appropriate commissions" will conduct "a kind of registration" of amateur groups: "Questionnaires will be filled out" and will constitute a "passport" for them, giving them the right to perform in city and town squares and at parties. No doubt this will serve to get rid of many a "would-be musician" and "superficial song." Amateur arts should be "original, direct and popular--not counterfeit."

Other passages in the editorial also decry certain "mini-revues" that lack taste and merely "go for the cheap laugh."

ROLE OF THEATER EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1984 carries on page 4 Theater Society Chairman Dimitri Aleksidze's 1,300-word article, in advance of the society's upcoming plenum, concerning the role of the theater, particularly in light of comments and statements at the recent 50-year jubilee of the First Writers Congress. Theater, along with the other arts, now "stands with the people" in carrying out the mission of "saving civilization, the lives of millions of people." The author notes the triumphs of Georgia's main theaters at home and abroad as well as successful tours by some of the republic's regional theaters, for example Telavi Theater's acclaimed performances in Riga. Reference is made to the Georgian CP Central Committee's 1981 decree on regional ("peripheral") theaters. Nevertheless, some of the regional theaters are having difficulty--Batumi's is singled out--in acquiring adequate talent. Talent needs not only to be spotted but also nurtured. Those who wind up "by chance" in the theater are "to be pitied," and everyone loses, including "the stray." This applies as well to products of the Tbilisi Theater Institute. Despite this problem, last season saw the

emergence of several "new names," including in Gruzia-Film, where young performers are benefiting from the good mentorship of Mikheil Tumanishvili [head regisseur of Gruzia-Film's Theater Workshop]. The author of the article concludes by suggesting that, in light of the upcoming 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, by observing which we are "not only recalling the past but also viewing our own day from the heart of the triumphant conclusion of that great war 40 years ago," theaters might want to "return to earlier plays that were created under the direct impression of the war" and revive them.

SOCCER BODY FAILS TO HALT CORRUPTION, HOOLIGANISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Vl. Mdivani, a member of the presidium of the Georgian Soccer Federation, charging that the federation's Sport-Technical Commission has failed to halt "epidemic-scale" protectionism, corruption, flagrant violation of forfeiture and suspension rules, and crowd and team hooliganism in the republic's local conference. Powerful (but unnamed) "patrons" in the various rayons or enterprises regularly bribe or threaten referees as part of local "fans" unhealthy fever everywhere to win at any cost, and coaches and players are infected as badly as anyone else. Measures to penalize teams have been thwarted by these corruptive practices; several instances are cited.

Another unhealthy phenomena that has gone unchecked by the Sport-Technical Commission is team and crowd hooliganism, rioting and fighting in which referees are often beaten up and other injuries occur as well. The "law of the jungle" prevails. Player indoctrination is badly neglected. It is time to put a stop to all this.

SCORN FOR SOVIET PRODUCT FOSTERS SPECULATION IN FOREIGN CARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 October 1984 carries on page 3 R. Dvalishvili's 800-word account of the court trial of an artist who got rich speculating in foreign luxury cars--Opels, BMW's and Volvos that people were willing to pay vastly inflated prices for. Several instances are recounted, including two in which the customer bought the car even though it had just been in a wreck (once while being driven by the speculator himself). In commenting on the case, Zavod Rayon Judge Revas Nadiradze expressed indignation not only over the criminal actions themselves but also because they indicate people's scorn for Soviet-made cars.

Another theme is people's love of luxury, motivated largely by the desire to stand out among their friends and neighbors. In contrast, the story is told of an old man who could afford to buy a nice carpet but refrained because "my neighbors don't have one." This fine old attitude is dying out, and with people the way they are now "how would we win the Battle of Didgori or the Great Patriotic War?" During the war, the men in the foxholes would share their bullets as a birthday present. Nowadays, you can imagine one of them tooling along in his Mercedes while the others limped along on crutches.

NEW FEES, FOOD RATIONS FOR PRESCHOOL FACILITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 October 1984 carries on page 3 L. Mitichashvili's 900-word interview with Guguli Abdushelishvili, head of the Education Ministry's Preschool Education Administration, concerning new regulations governing fees, food rations and other aspects of preschool administration stipulated in the 30 July 1984 Council of Ministers' decree on practical implementation of methods for "all-round development" of preschool-age children. Abdushelishvili comments on increased caloric and protein norms as well as reduced carbohydrate levels and lists the particular categories and gram amounts of foods and nutrients, emphasizing that the program requires rigorous compliance with supply quality and delivery schedules in order to succeed. As for fees, the new schedule supercedes fees that remained unchanged from 1948 despite numerous rises in family incomes. The new regulations are graduated in order to help large and low-income families. Those whose family income averages 60 rubles per member, for example, pay nothing, and families with four or more children get a 50-percent discount. Highest fees are paid by families with a per-member income of 200 rubles or more. Fees range from 14 to 21 rubles, depending on the number of hours per week. Aspects of medical care and physical training are also mentioned.

BOOK ON YOUTH LABOR CONSIDERS DEMOGRAPHY, ETHNIC ASPECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 October 1984 carries on page 3 Economic Sciences Candidate G. Taktakishvili's 700-word review of a new monograph, "Problems of Youth Labor in Georgia," written by V. Gurgenidze et al. of Tbilisi State University's Labor Economics Department and published by Sabchota Sakartvelo. Topics include research methods; formation of youth labor resources; orientation, motivation and adaptation; and so on. The main focus is on youth's role in meeting labor requirements, especially in light of "the demographic situation." Chapters examine population growth and "natural movement" and present data reflecting rural-urban and "national" aspects. Emphasis is placed on the fact that in analyzing Georgian inter-republic migration, account must be taken of ethnic characteristics and the "tasks of integrated economic development of ethnically defined regions." In the past, migration was mistakenly viewed only in terms of economics. Other topics dealt with include data on the structure of youth employment, training in technical schools and on the job, professional and social aspects of adaptation (reference is made to "social and economic guarantees"), and the need to provide for young workers' creative requirements.

COURTS' IMPACT ON IMPROVED LABOR LAW COMPLIANCE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 October 1984 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries Supreme Court member A. Gugunishvili's 1,600-word article on improved compliance with labor laws in the past 10 year, thanks in large measure to the influence of the courts. Cited statistics show a steady decline in the number of cases of unlawful dismissal brought before the courts, also that more than half are decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Gugunishvili emphasizes the trade union committee's role in both protecting its members' rights and insuring that they, in turn, work conscientiously according to standards and regulations. In this regard, some units have been lax in both the letter and the spirit. Occasionally they take action without a quorum present, for example. The author also cites instances of collusion between the administration and the trade union committee in dismissing an employee. In many cases, of course, infractions occur because of ignorance or confusion as to relevant technicalities. Better propaganda is needed to correct this. Another problem is the case of administration representatives attending trade union meetings and very likely influencing decisions taken there.

International

INTERNATIONAL BORON SYMPOSIUM HELD IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1984 carries on page 3 Bela Durglishvili's 900-word article concerning the 8th International Symposium on Problems of Boron, Borides, Carbides, Nitrides and Related Compounds, which is being held for the second time in Tbilisi. In addition to 150 specialists from the USSR, representatives from Japan, Western Europe, the GDR and Bulgaria took part. Several of them are quoted briefly as to the significance of boron studies and applications in industry and technology. Academician Ferdinand Tavadze, director of the Metallurgy Institute, explains inter alia that his facility was the first in the USSR to produce pure boron crystals successfully.

WORLD HUNGER CAN BE STOPPED BY CURBING ARMS RACE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 October 1984 carries on page 4 A. Iakobashvili's 800-word article examining the problem of famine in the world, citing figures of millions of deaths by starvation in various countries at different times in the past couple of centuries (there is no reference to famine in Russia or the Soviet Union). Other figures are given on population growth and the number of people who starve to death yearly, especially children. Nevertheless, with reference to the World Food Conference held in Rome in 1974, eventually no one will have to "go to bed hungry." The author lists a number of United Nations agencies dealing with the problem, as well as extensive research being conducted worldwide, especially in the Soviet Union, to breed new crop and livestock varieties, make use of microorganisms for protein, and other promising efforts. The Soviet Union's Food Program is producing excellent results: daily output now totals 100,000 tons of vegetables, 60,000 tons of meat, and 330,000 tons of milk. Moreover, world grain production has been rising steadily, and "market prices" have fallen.

Nevertheless, millions of people--especially in Latin America and Africa (including Ethiopia)--face starvation or at least marginal nutrition. How can widespread famine be averted? Just 65 billion dollars would do the job--a mere one-tenth of the money now spent annually on the arms race. Hence, all "progressive people" are working diligently to curb the arms race.

TRADE UNION DELEGATE RECOUNTS 'PEACE CRUISE' TO WEST EUROPE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 October 1984 carries on page 3 L. Khubuluri's 1,100-word interview with Zinaida Kvachadze, a member of the Soviet delegation (107 members in all) that travelled to France, Portugal, Spain and Greece on a "peace and friendship" cruise sponsored by Soviet trade union organizations. It was by way of paying a return visit for last year's "peace march" by train through Europe and the Soviet Union, organized by French trade union organizations. This year's expedition was at the invitation of the French General Labor Confederation. Kvachadze describes the delegates' meetings with town mayors, French trade union and French Communist Party officials, enterprise directors, and many others. They were received very well everywhere they went, and L'HUMANITE did much to make their tour a success. People everywhere expressed great interest in the Soviet Union's economic advances and peace-loving policies, for "anti-Soviet propaganda" left them generally ignorant of such matters, likewise the reality of conditions in the union republics. The group visited mines, nuclear power plants, and historical sites such as Lenin's house, the Paris communards wall and so on. War veterans expressed deep gratitude for the Soviet Union's efforts in World War II. Experiences were much the same in Lisbon, Barcelona and Athens. One of the highlights for Kvachadze was the chance to meet French Basques in Bordeaux. Another Georgian, Iuri Margalitzadze, also took part in the trip.

'INTERNATIONALISM': NOT CPSU CONTROL OF WORLD MOVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 October 1984 carries on page 2 and 3 Professor Vl. Merkviladze's 3,400-word discourse tracing the growth and development of the international communist movement since the 1st International 120 years ago, elucidating the rising role played by Russian proletarian internationalists ("revolutionary Russia inherited the ideological wealth of the 1st International"), noting the part played by Georgian populists in the Russian movement, delineating the advent of genuine dictatorship of the proletariat along with the triumph of the great October Socialist Revolution, and denying that internationalism today means central control of the world communist system by the CPSU.

Internationalism really came into its own after 1917, and a "new, higher criterion" of internationalism came into being--namely, the "international proletariat's support of the first country of victorious socialist revolution. 'Hands Off Soviet Russia!' societies sprang up in many capitalist countries and frustrated their governments' attempts to supply arms to interventionists fighting against Soviet Russia."

The Comintern or 3rd International, formed in 1919, successfully spread the movement worldwide and overcame the remnants of opportunism and "leftism" that had flourished during the period of the 2nd. The Comintern was finally dissolved in 1943, as it became "practically impossible to manage the world communist movement from a single center." The movement, however, expanded and became increasingly stronger after the war.

The highest stage of proletarian internationalism now is socialist internationalism, which is based on "state sovereignty, independence, respect for national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights and reciprocal benefits."

Yet in recent years "bourgeois and opportunist ideologues have attempted to discredit and falsify the ideas...of proletarian internationalism" and place the working class's internationalist and national tasks in "conflict with each other."

"Revisionists and wavering elements of the communist movement claim that internationalism today is a cover for subordinating other parties to a single party," that the CPSU is creating a single center of direction of the communist movement and attempting to assume leadership of it." This allegation is refuted by declarations at the 23rd CPSU Congress against "hegemony" or the "formation of an international center embracing all communists" as well as statements at the 1976 Berlin Conference to the effect that "internationalist ties between fraternal parties do not contradict their independence...nor do they entail the creation of any center of the communist movement."

Nevertheless, "every Marxist party must make its contribution to the realization of the ideas and principles of proletarian internationalism and the rallying of the communist and workers' movement." In his critique of the Goethe program, Lenin focused on its lack of reference to the party's international activities and "international obligations."

In the same vein, the 25th CPSU Congress "unmasked the opponents and critics of proletarian internationalism," whose rejection of internationalism would mean "depriving the communist parties and workers' movement generally of a powerful and tested weapon...and benefiting the class enemy." Forgetting or ignoring these principles, moreover, "damages not only the whole international workers' movement...but also the national interests of the working class of any country."

One of the final paragraphs reminds readers that the new Soviet Constitution states that it is "every citizen's internationalist duty to promote friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries."

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ PARTY CHIEF TOUTS SUCCESSES, DENIES RUSSIFICATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 3-20 a 7,800-word article by Turdakun Usubaliyev, the 1st secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, on the development of Kirghiziya and the Kirghiz Communist Party since their founding 60 years ago as confirmation of the creative force of the CPSU nationality policy. He highlights various aspects of the history of Kirghiziya during Soviet rule and sketches the present-day contributions of the republic to the overall Soviet economy. However, the achievements of the Soviet Union, including Kirghiziya, are not at all pleasing to the class enemies in the West. The attacks of imperialist ideologists on the party's nationality policy are characterized by especially shameless lies and slander, since they want to break up the Soviet peoples and give rise to distrust among them, particularly towards the Russian people. In the radio broadcasts and press of bourgeois propaganda, for instance, Kirghiziya's voluntary joining to Russia is discussed not as playing a great progressive role in the fate of the Kirghiz but as colonialization and a forced union that has brought about the destruction of the national independence and culture. Usubaliyev maintains that the decisive progressive result of Kirghiziya's joining with Russia is that the Kirghiz toiling masses were brought into the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class. Bourgeois propaganda continues to raise the notion of Russification and thereby distorts the significance of work to improve the teaching of Russian in non-Russian schools. This effort is represented as an attempt by the leadership of the nationality republics to detach their own peoples from their native languages and to get them to forget their ethnic culture and customs. However, the great desire of the Kirghiz to learn Russian is a natural and regular phenomenon. At present 1,700 Kirghiz students are studying in the Russian philology departments of the higher education institutions of the republic. More than 1,000 Kirghiz study at the Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute in Frunze, or nearly 70 percent of the whole student body. Of the 6,000 teachers of the Russian language and literature in the schools of Kirghiziya, more than 3,600 are Kirghiz. Usubaliyev also notes that the native languages of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR, including the Kirghiz, are being further developed, as exemplified, among other things, by the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia. Radio Liberty and other Western stations claim that the encyclopedia is very small, with few nationality subjects. But in the six alphabetic volumes of this encyclopedia nearly 3,600 articles were

published on Kirghiz topics, and a special volume is devoted to the Kirghiz SSR. Usubaliyev also speaks of future economic projects, including the Issyk-Kul-Chu Territorial Production Complex.

Economics

KIRGHIZ AGRO INSTITUTE NO 1 ON ATTRACTING RURAL YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 13-19 a 4,600-word article by J. Akimaliyev, the rector of the Kirghiz State Agriculture Institute imeni K.I. Skryabin and a corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, on the function of his institute in providing Kirghiziya with highly trained agricultural specialists. He sketches some of the history of the institute and cites data on the faculty and student body. He points out that it has graduated 16,980 highly qualified experts, including the famous Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov. Of particular concern at the present time is the selection of entering students from among rural young people. While in 1978 only 13 percent of the students accepted into the institute were sent on scholarship from farms in the republic, in 1983 that figure was 91.1 percent, or 638 out of a total of 700 students. This was the highest such percentage among the 104 higher agricultural institutes in the entire USSR. Akimaliyev then describes some of the recruiting methods used to achieve this goal. One reason for concentrating on rural youth is the poor record of the institute's graduates in actually working on the farm. The system of the republic Ministry of Agriculture alone is short 7,154 experts with higher educations, while some 3,483 graduates of the institute are working in fields unconnected with agriculture, including 166 working where no higher education degree is needed. The need for graduates of the Agriculture Mechanization Department is especially acute; at present 1,419 agricultural engineers and mechanics specialists out of 2,580, or 55 percent, work in other fields of the economy, mostly in the industrial enterprises of Frunze. Akimaliyev examines the reluctance of young people to stay in the countryside, the negligence of farm leaders in providing a good working and living climate, and shortcomings in the planned distribution of experts as causes for the manpower shortages.

KIRGHIZ AGROCHEMICAL ASSOCIATION STILL FALTERING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 6 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by correspondent A. Usuyev on a recent report-and-election meeting of the primary party organization of the Kyrgyzsel'khozkhimiya [Kirghiz Agrochemical] Association. While some achievements can be observed in the association's work, the meeting also paid great attention to the shortcomings and errors permitted. The party bureau deputy secretary maintained that the leaders of the association's central apparatus are in fact to blame for permitting the errors out in the field, especially in Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts, where the association plans are not being fulfilled in time. For instance, because of such shortcomings the plan for the dispersal of liquid ammonia was met by only 30 percent. One speaker at the meeting demanded more communists in the association's central apparatus, or otherwise it would not be possible to straighten things out. Communists speaking at the meeting emphasized that all possibilities for

eliminating shortcomings in the party organization's work style were not being taken advantage of.

KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE TO BE OPERATING IN 1985

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 11 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word interview by correspondent N. Kaparov with Kirghiz SSR Minister of Construction Masirdin Isanov on construction in Kirghiziya in which he touches on the future work of the ministry. He maintains that "we must hand over the Toguz-Toro Gold Mine Combine for use" in 1985 and that "we are striving to speed up the construction of the Sary-Dzhaz Mining Processing Combine." According to the plan, 18 major economic building sites are supposed to be started up in 1985.

KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE FACING BUILDING SUPPLY SHORTAGES

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 23 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word article by J. Omorov on construction problems at the Kirghiz Gold Mine Combine in Toguz-Torousskiy Rayon. In earlier reports he examined the problem of labor turnover, but here he is concerned with the slow progress of construction because of shortages in building supplies. For instance, while 20 vibrators for compacting concrete mix are needed, there are only 2 operating at the site. For constructing housing only 2 concrete slabs arrive a day, which take 30-40 minutes to set up, and after that the work is finished for the day. Omorov examines in some detail the operations of the concrete-mix plant at the combine, which was built in 1979 and is supposed to supply all the sites with ready mix. But it is supplying only half the needs of the main building area. This plant in turn receives only 20 tons of cement a day from the cement plant in Kant, when it needs 60-70 tons. Omorov examines other supply problems at the gold mine combine and concludes that correct labor organization is required. He appeals not only to the plant leadership but also to the entire combine leadership to resolve these problems quickly; only then can there be confidence that the construction will be completed on time and with good quality.

KIRGHIZ ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT SURVEYS FUNCTIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 108-119 a 5,000-word article by Murzabek Imanaliyev, the president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on the academy he heads, which was converted from a branch of the All-Union Academy to a full-fledged institution in 1954. The Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences has three main divisions--the Physical, Technical and Mathematics Department, the Chemical, Technological and Biological Sciences Department, and the Social Sciences Department--in which there are 14 institutes plus the Tian Shan Physics and Geography Station, the Botanical Garden, and the Orientalist Department. Imanaliyev then surveys the responsibilities and recent activities of each of the 14 institutes. For instance, the Automation Institute, founded in 1960, has worked on automating the irrigation system in the republic, on automating production management by means of computers, on enhancing the quality of construction work and on mechanizing manual labor used in the mining process. The Frunze School of

Scientists and Mechanics Specialists under this institute has contributed much to working out the scientific direction connected with making automatic drilling devices and robots for lunar and planetary exploration. During the Second World War the Geology Institute devoted itself to working out the scientific foundations for uncovering the strategically important raw materials in Kirghiziya, mercury, antimony, gold, tungsten, iron and manganese ores, and coking coal. In recent years, it has concentrated on opening up the Kabak coal basin, the Sary-Dzhaz tin mine region, places containing rare metals, layers of building stone, basins of salt-free and warm waters and sources of mineral waters. In the Language and Literature Institute, a Russian language sector was formed in 1977 as in the philological institutions under the Academies of Science in other republics, and it investigates the function of Russian in various aspects of life and the use of the Kirghiz and Russian languages.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MINISTERS EXAMINE EDUCATION IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 1-12 a 5,100-word article by Mukash Bazarkulov, the Kirghiz SSR minister of education, on the state of education in Kirghiziya at present and the problems that must be resolved in order to implement the recent school reform measures. The first matter he discusses in this regard concerns the teaching of languages; significant changes have been introduced into the structure of the Kirghiz literature program, and study complexes are being created for the native language, Russian language and literature, and foreign languages. Among the many problem areas Bazarkulov examines are formalism in teaching, inadequate supplies, insufficient sports facilities, the role of boarding schools, etc. Much has been done to improve Russian language teaching in the rayons under republic subordination by reducing class size, but this is not so in Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Osh oblasts. To enhance preparation for military service, a special republic military-orientation boarding school was opened in 1982 by decree of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, and the first acceptance was carried out in June 1983. Parents and students have shown that they warmly and fully support the founding of this special boarding school. Bazarkulov also examines ties between schools and enterprises as well as the formation of student production brigades in rural schools, and he mentions both model work and shortcomings in these areas. Of particular concern is the training for mechanized labor; for instance, in 19 high schools in Talas oblast, tractor operation is being taught without a tractor. At present, more than 166,000 children are attending pre-school, but this is meeting only 29 percent of the need. In addition, even without considering the need to reduce class size, there are not enough teachers in the republic. Another problem is turnover among them, 10-12 percent every year, with nearly 35 percent in Kalininskiy Rayon alone. In some places the school staff is completely replaced in just 3-4 years. Also, 350 of the 4,400 graduates of higher teaching institutions in 1983 did not go into the schools.

In the journal ALA TOO No 10, October 1984 on pages 120-127 is a 3,300-word article by Askar Tursunov, the Kirghiz SSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, on the educational system under his purview. He

discusses each of the 10 higher education institutions in the republic. For instance, the Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute, opened in Frunze in 1979, now has three departments where nearly 3,000 students study. In addition to training teachers of Russian, the institute has become the republic scientific center for Russian philology, for problems in Russian-Kirghiz linguistic and literary ties, and for the methodology of teaching Russian in Kirghiz schools. Tursunov cites numerous statistics, lists new subjects being introduced, spotlights the program whereby nearly 900 Kirghiz young people are being sent to other republics for study outside of the regular competition, and mentions some of the major tasks ahead in light of the new school reform measures.

OUTMODED CUSTOMS IN KIRGHIZIYA CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 2 October 1984 carries on page 4 two letters from readers, 800 words in all, regarding the outdated customs and traditions that are being discouraged and the new Soviet-era customs being promoted. In the introduction to the letters it is stated that Komsomol meetings and youth discussions are being held in various places in response to a recent article by a Kirghiz poet critical of traditional extravagant wedding feasts. One writer rejects the views of those who wonder what their elders will think if they don't follow the old way or who think it would be a disgrace before others to do so. But he argues, isn't it a disgrace to trade and sell one's children like cattle for some 4,000-5,000 rubles? The other letter-writer tells of an arranged marriage between two graduates of higher education institutions that quickly ended in divorce. The writer recommends that parents think less about their prospective in-laws and more about the young couple. He also laments that giving bride-price has not lost its force in some places.

In the same newspaper on 4 October 1984 page 4 is a 500-word article by the chairman of the Frunzenskiy Rayon Prosecutor's Office and a journalist on the abduction of a 10th grade student in the traditional Kirghiz marriage style. The girl had taken four state examinations for entrance into a higher education institution, but disappeared before the next one. She was finally found in neighboring Batkenskiy Rayon (Osh oblast), and she had already gotten married. But she was still under age, having been born in January 1968. The groom was justly punished by the people's court and deprived of his liberty.

CHANGES MADE IN KIRGHIZ WRITERS' UNION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 4 October 1984 carries on pages 8-9 a 1,900-word unattributed account of a recent report-and-election meeting of the party organization of the Kirghiz Writers' Union. The major report at the meeting was given by the party organization Deputy Secretary A. Ryskulov, a poet, who concentrated on the recent achievements of the Writers' Union, according to the account published here. Also discussed at the session were serious issues such as developing dramatic arts, current-affairs writing, and literary criticism which embrace important processes at a time of strengthening the writer's ties with life and the practice of communist construction, exposing a psychology alien to socialist morality, not permitting the publication of inappropriate books with faulty idea-content and

low artistic level, etc. The Writers' Union 1st Secretary T. Askarov also gave a wide-ranging speech. The meeting unanimously elected a new staff for the union's party buro, and A. Ryskulov was elected the secretary of the party buro.

KIRGHIZ LITERARY STUDIES HAVE OVERCOME 1950'S VULGARISM

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 25 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by Abdykadyr Sadykov, a corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and a doctor of the philological sciences, in which he surveys the development and current condition of literary studies and criticism in Kirghiziya. The creation of Kirghiz literary criticism is directly connected with the work of the "Red Spark" literary circle established in 1927. But in the years after the Second World War some major shortcomings were permitted in Kirghiz literary criticism. Authors like P. Baltin, J. Samaganov, and G. Nurov working in the sphere of criticism gave way to subjectivism and vulgarizationism in their articles. They even went so far as to proclaim the Kirghiz people's great epic "Manas" as not belonging to the people. A principled discussion on deficiencies such as these was held at the 9th Plenum of the Kirghiz Writers' Union, and P. Nikitich's article "On Unhealthy Phenomena in Kirghiz Literary Criticism" was published in the 30 May 1953 issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in connection with the results of this plenum. But since the second half of the 1950's Kirghiz literary criticism has been progressing normally, and at the present time there are nearly 50 candidates of science and 5 doctors of science in the field. There are three main thrusts to contemporary literary studies: Kirghiz folklore, Kirghiz folk poetry and Soviet Kirghiz literature. Sadykov then surveys recent publishing efforts in each of these three areas. He complains that the comparative study of folklore, in particular with regard to that of the other Turkic peoples, is still in its infancy. He also notes that even according to incomplete information, more than 10 candidate dissertations on the Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov have been defended in the Soviet Union alone.

FIRST KIRGHIZ WRITTEN DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 30 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by D. Saparaliyev, the chairman of the Young Scholars Council within the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, on the discovery of official documents written in 1785-1793 and belonging to the first Kirghiz delegation to Russia, an event that had previously been unknown to scholars. Two of the letters had been written to Catherine II and three to the Russian authorities in Omsk. Saparaliyev represents these documents not only as the beginning of the political ties between the Kirghiz and Russian peoples, but also as the very first written documents preserved among the Kirghiz. It is doubtless that the letters were written by Kirghiz, although they were in the Chagatay, or Central Asian Turkic, language. Saparaliyev then describes the historical circumstances behind the appearance of the letters. The editorial board of the newspaper appends a 100-word notice at the end of the article urging readers who have potentially valuable historical documents in their personal archives to notify the Institute of History about them.

KIRGHIZ WRITERS' UNION HEEDING ADVICE ON UNSATISFACTORY WORK

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 12-30 a 8,500-word article by Tengdik Askarov, the 1st secretary of the Board of the Kirghiz Writers' Union, based on a report given at a plenum of the Board [perhaps the one held on 30 June 1984 and reported on in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 3 July 1984, pages 1, 3]. Askarov refers numerous times to the meeting of the Secretariat of the USSR Writers' Union Board held in Moscow in April in which the work of the Kirghiz Writers' Union was discussed. According to Askarov, that meeting treated such issues as the positive hero, the mature rendering of characters of high ideals, the creation of works having high idea content and artistry, the education of talented young people, the role of the novel in depicting the objective world, the theory and practice of literary criticism, etc. Askarov surveys various elements in the work of the republic's writers--their progress in prose writing, poetry, dramatic art, current-affairs and essay writing, work with creative young people, literary criticism, and artistic translation. He finds particular fault with the present condition of current-affairs writing and literary criticism in the republic, claiming that there are many shortcomings to be overcome in these realms. In one part of the article, Askarov deals with negative phenomena in the literary process of Kirghiziya. When it was stated during the discussion in Moscow that a good creative environment in the Writers' Union had been established, it was stressed with satisfaction that this in large part was the result of the great attention shown by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and its 1st Secretary Usubaliyev personally. A short while ago the editorial board of ALA TOO permitted serious ideological shortcomings, and the editorial board and the presidium of the Union's Board had to answer for this at the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Buro. The principled party evaluation of the Buro was a good lesson for all literary figures. Askarov then quotes from Usubaliyev's article in SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA criticizing Mar Bayjiyev's "Long-Distance Train" and T. Kasymbekov's "Broken Sword." The Board of the Kirghiz Writers' Union fully supports this just and principled party evaluation and considers that the significance of the article extends beyond these two cases and offers instruction for all authors. The correctness of the position of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in its principled criticism of the ideological and artistic failings of K. Akmatov's novel "Mezgil"[The Time] and R. Abdiyev's "Abiyir"[Renown] is also confirmed in this light. Askarov states that he feels it especially necessary to emphasize here the role of Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev in conducting a consistent party course with regard to fostering literary activity. In fact, a proposal to expand the publication frequency of the journal LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN was put forth for examination by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and was supported. The issue is now at the stage of full resolution. At the end of his article Askarov calls attention to the need for a more thorough study of manuscripts before publication.

RUSSIAN STUDY BEING EXPANDED IN KIRGIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 36-39 a 2,800-word article by Z. Jantakova, the Kirghiz deputy minister of education and a candidate of the pedagogical sciences, on the expanding program of teaching the Russian language in the schools of

Kirghiziya. In elementary classes the number of hours devoted to Russian has increased--for instance, in the 1st grade from 85 hours a year to 140 and in the 2nd grade from 155 to 210. The curriculum in the classes is also being revised; new textbooks are being created, or the old ones changes significantly. It is becoming more common for subjects inschools in Kirghiziya to be taught in two languages; at present one-fourth of all pupils are in such schools. Jantakova also discusses the training of teachers of Russian for Kirghiz schools; during the 1984 school year the number of such teachers working in nationality schools grew from 4,506 to 4,608. In addition, a booklet entitled "The Source of Bravery and Heroism" was published to assist in the joint work of lessons in Russian and elementary military training, and a brochure "Russian for Draftees" is available for 9th and 10th graders in Kirghiz schools. Work among young men of military age who know Russian poorly has increased, and special schools have been designated to conduct instruction for these groups. A "Program in the Russian Language for Young Men Called into the Military with Poor Knowledge of Russian" has been worked out and dispatched to various locations. Schools like Nos. 11, 12, 32, 33 and 51 in Frunze are doing good work in this area. It is something to be pleased about that Kirghiz draftees are generally characterized as having a good command of Russian. Special television programs have also been arranged for teachers and students in Kirghiz schools for 2 hours a month, and radio programs in Russian for young children are also being broadcast.

International

KIRGHIZIYA SHOULD PRODUCE MORE MATERIALS FOR FOREIGNERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 11 October 1984 carries on page 10 a 600-word article by Shukurbek Beyshenaliyev, the chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on the organization he heads. It now has ties with 95 countries in the world. One way in which foreigners are made acquainted with Kirghiziya is through the holding of USSR Days in which the republic is highlighted. At present the republic has completed preparatory work for commemorating USSR Days in the Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. Another source of information about the republic for foreigners is the collection "Soviet Kirghiziya Today" published by the Society in four languages, Russian, English, French and Arabic. But Beyshenaliyev maintains that the task before the Society is to improve the quality of the collection and to see to it that it is not delayed in press. "Otherwise we cannot sufficiently provide foreign readers with suitable materials." The time has come for the Kirghiz state publishing committee to produce the necessary literature, albums, booklets, pamphlets, etc., in foreign languages on a permanent basis.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

ATTACK ON RADIO LIBERTY WORKER CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 3,600-word collection of letters and declarations of workers expressing their revulsion towards Allamyrat Khalmyradov, a worker on the Turkmen Desk of Radio Liberty. In the introduction, which addresses Khalmyradov directly, it is noted that "we think you will read this account. Your bosses across the ocean will give you the newspaper in which the discussions of your countrymen in your 'honor' are printed. We hope that goodhearted people in the FRG, the USA, Turkey and other countries are reading these lines and will be convinced once again about who is in the service of the CIA and Radio Liberty and to whom the United States government is paying the taxpayers' money."

POLITICAL EDUCATION SHORTCOMINGS IN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 10 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the need to improve political education in the schools. "Studies conducted in the last school year revealed that there are still shortcomings in the organization of studies of scientific Marxism in schools. Some propagandists are not working hard enough to increase their ideological-political level of knowledge. Thus, the studies they organize are tedious and of a low level in ideas and theory. Students are not satisfied with such studies." It is added that "such shortcomings show that the primary party organizations in schools have not been sufficiently occupied with raising the ideological-political knowledge of the teachers up to the present time."

IMPORTANCE OF SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "shop party organizations and party groups have an important role in improving the effectiveness and quality of production, achieving state plans and socialist contracts and in extending party influence over the reinforcement of work discipline because they are the closest to production and operate within the mass of workers." It is added that "the development of the activity of shop party organizations and groups depends on the degree of leadership given them

by the primary party organizations. Some party committees take a consequential interest in the work of these lower levels and support them in their daily work. When this is the case, good results are attained in production and in ideological and political work." When this is not the case, "party influence over their work is weakened." Kolkhozes in Farab and Mary Rayons are criticized in this regard.

DUTIES OF PUBLISHERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 450-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of communists working for the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade at which problems in publishing and prospects for their improvement were discussed. "It was stressed that an increase in the output of children's literature, artistic and school literature, and reference works would be relevant and consequential, and that it was necessary to raise the responsibility of publishing house editors in this important job. Republic publishing houses must establish credible ideological support for large-scale programs such as the food and energy programs. The recent decrees on general education and professional school reform and on the further improvement of the work of rayon and city newspapers also place special duties before publishers. There are still shortcomings in the work of some printing plants."

CADRE PROBLEM IN CONSUMER SERVICES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 October 1984 carries on page 4 an 800- word article by I. Rozumbayev on a meeting of the Chardzhou Oblast consumers' cooperative at which it was noted that "it is necessary to improve work with cadres. True, the quality of their composition improved during the accounting period. One hundred eighty one specialists with higher education and 109 with specialized middle education were sent to cooperative organizations. However, work done in selecting, training and placing cadres does not meet demands. In some places ideological and political education have been done poorly. The violation of state, finance and quota regulations occurs. The discovery of major embezzlements and thefts during the accounting period confirms this."

DATA ON PEOPLE'S JUDGES, ASSESSORS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Yu. Khayydov, Turkmen SSR minister of justice, on the importance of the upcoming elections to the people's courts. It is noted that "in the elections to the rayon (city) people's courts held on 20 September, 1982 106 people's judges were elected. Thirty-two of them, or 30.8 percent, were judges elected for the first time; 30, or 28.8 percent, were women; and 103, or 99 percent, were members or candidate-members of the CPSU. The elections of people's assessors to the rayon (city) people's courts also took place during that election campaign; 7,485 people's assessors were elected: 3,868, or 51.7 percent, were workers or kolkhozniks; 3,301, or 44.1 percent, were members or candidate-members of the CPSU; 1,912, or 25.5 percent, were under 30; 71 were Komsomol members;

4,301, or 57.5 percent, were assessors elected for the first time." The new elections are to be held in October-November of this year.

BROADER USE OF RUSSIAN IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on Russian language training in national schools. It is pointed out that "raising the ideological-theoretical and scientific-methodological level of school books and teaching aids, expanding the network of schools teaching both in Russian and the national language, teaching certain subjects in Russian in the upper classes of national schools (primarily in urban areas) and similar ways of broadening the use of Russian, as earlier, remain in the future. One must pay special attention to further improving the forms and methods of extracurricular work in Russian. With this goal in mind, a one-day seminar on 'Extracurricular Work in Russian: Its Organization and Execution' will be held in December in every oblast."

WORK COLLECTIVES ASKED TO WORK AT 'FULL STRENGTH'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "despite successes gained, there are still a few work collectives not working at full strength. One out of three factories in our republic is not accepting the obligation to raise productivity beyond the plan and lower the cost of the product or accept it below the quota. There are many such plants in Ashkhabad City, Krasnovodsk and Mary Oblasts, in the Turkmen Ministry of Local Industry and in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. Most factories are not meeting the plan to increase work productivity and lower the price of the product. In some work collectives in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry socialist obligations accepted according to these guidelines are not supported by economic and engineering calculations. Questions of fully exploiting the forces of production, improving labor organization and strengthening work discipline are not being raised at these collectives."

SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by R. Seyfullayev, director of the Social Sciences Department at the Turkmen Teachers Training Institute, highlighting the work of the schools of scientific communism. "Close to 130,000 schools of scientific communism for teachers and other education workers operated in the country during the 1983-1984 school year, and almost 3 million people studied in them. In our republic there are 1,617 schools of scientific communism with close to 50,000 students. In the last school year the number of those studying in them increased by more than 18,000." It is added that "99 support schools for scientific communism are operating in our republic. The consultants in them coordinate and direct the work of rayon propagandists."

INEFFECTIVE PARTY ACTION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by O. Khajyeva, secretary of the Turkmen CP Murgap Raykom, on the effectiveness of ideological and political education work, and pointing out shortcomings in this work. "Village meetings have been held at the Karl Marx sovkhos of the rayon with the participation of the party committee. At them, however, talks, proposals and suggestions noted at the party meetings are not translated into effective work. As a result, the sovkhos is in last place in the rayon in cotton preparations. There are 81 communists in the sovkhos. This is a great political force. But their concerns are not directed enough at successfully defining the duties before them and inspiring the masses in this direction. Agitators and political informers appear rarely among sovkhos workers, and their rare talks are uninspiring." It is added that the party organization is also neglecting the field camps for cotton workers.

Economics

LOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY NOTED IN SOME RAYONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "there are some places which have not achieved quotas specified for the development of the agro-industrial complex. In some kolkhozes and sovkhoses yields of cotton and similar crops have remained low. One finds such shortcomings on enterprises in Yylanly, Garabekevil, Vekilbazar, Ashkhabad and other rayons. Milk taken per head of dairy cattle in 8 months of this year is lower than in the corresponding period last year. This is the result of a lack of sufficient concern for strengthening the feed base, which is essential for animal husbandry, and for putting scientific gains and advanced experience into production. Leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have been lagging must take urgent measures to straighten out the situation."

IMPORTANCE OF KARAKUM CANAL TO AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 October 1984 carries on pages 1,2 a 2,400-word article by B. Yazgulyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, in which the role played by the Karakum Canal in agriculture is stressed. "Major changes have taken place in agriculture. Agriculture, which has been established on a socialist, collective basis, has turned into a multi-sectored, highly mechanized branch. The Karakum Canal has become the joy of Turkmenistan, and it has guaranteed fresh water, the fulfillment of the Turkmen people's centuries-old wish. Now, more than half a million hectares of formerly unused land have been mastered in the canal zone and placed under cultivation. Now more than half the Turkmen cotton and all of the most expensive fine fiber type is being grown here."

COTTON HARVEST LAGGING IN SOME RAYONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "rainy days are not far away. But in some rayons the present good weather is not being used appropriately. One must say that there is a tranquility on enterprises in Tel'man, Yylanly, Tashauz, Mary, Garabekevul, Tejen and some other rayons which are lagging behind in the cotton harvest, that existing reserves for a rapid and high quality harvest of the crop are not being fully mobilized, that not enough concern is being shown for the operation of cotton harvesting machinery at full power and that not enough attention is being paid to spreading widely the mutual competition of machine operators and harvesters and to stimulating enthusiasm for high yields in the competition. Party, soviet, profsoyuz and Komsomol organizations, and RAPO councils in rayons lagging in the cotton harvest must mobilize all possibilities and reserves for the cotton harvest and guarantee the plans and socialist contracts for the jubilee year without discussion."

FIRM CONTROL IN COTTON HARVEST EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial giving instructions for the cotton harvest and indicating certain problems. "As is known, the orderly process of harvesting the crop depends on preparations to a great extent. All receiving points must receive the raw material coming from the plantations without interruption, and the continuous day and night operation of drying and cleaning sections must be organized." It is pointed out that "establishing a firm control over the operation of cotton harvesting technology and the prevention of crop losses is the responsibility of RAPO leaders and specialists." It is added that production of the primary type of cotton in some areas has dropped: "As a result, loom operators receive a low quality fiber and the incomes of enterprises fall." The importance of material incentives for cotton harvesters is stressed.

NEW RESERVOIR FOR KARAKUM CANAL WATERSHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 350-word article by V. Kravtsov, foreman of the earthmovers' brigade of the Zeyilgidstroy construction-assembly administration, on the building of the Zeyil reservoir which is "not far from the watershed where the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal takes its water from the Amu Derya." It is pointed out that "the building of such an artificial sea is of general importance. Primarily, it guarantees the Karakum Canal with regulated water throughout the year. This creates the condition for the mastery of thousands of hectares of new lands." It is added that "water is made to flow from the Amu Derya over Bashsaka into the reservoir; only then does it enter the Karakum Canal. By so doing, the reservoir functions as an independent filter, and the muddy, turbid river water is purified. This reduces damage to the canal and lowers the outlay of funds for this work." It is unclear when construction of the reservoir will be completed.

COTTON HARVESTING MACHINERY IN BAD REPAIR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 October 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by G. Yazberdiev, deputy chief of the Agriculture and Food Department of the Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee, in which factors impeding the cotton harvest are discussed. "The operation of cotton harvesting machinery, which is essential for increasing the pace of the harvest on republic enterprises, is in extremely bad shape. Only half of them are taking part in the harvest. The participation of cotton harvesting machinery on enterprises in Tashauz Oblast and in Vekilbazar, Turkmengala, Yolotan, Murgap, Tejen and Saragt Rayons is especially low. In the above named rayons the work productivity of every machine in operation does not exceed 1-1.5 tons a day because of the ineffectiveness of the socialist competition among the mechanics taking part in the harvest and the fact that working and living conditions are not at the level demanded."

SERVICE SHORTCOMINGS NOTED DURING COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of providing social services to cotton harvesters. It is noted that "data coming from some places reveal the existence of many shortcomings in the organization of services for cotton workers. There are situations in which service sector plants and trade organizations are not meeting schedules for providing their services to cotton workers; trade, social service and medical workers are rarely among cotton workers who work far from populated areas. One confronts such facts at service sector plants in Garabekevul, Tejen and some other rayons." It is added that "leaders in service sector administrations must take the necessary steps to straighten out the situation."

Social and Cultural Affairs

TURKMEN ART AND LITERATURE FETED IN THE RSFSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 October 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by B. Paramonov on the Turkmen Art and Literature Days in the RSFSR. "In Moscow, the Turkmen SSR Literature and Art Days have begun. These are also devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkmen SSR and CP and the 100th anniversary of the voluntary union of Turkmenistan to the Russian state. Representatives of sunny Turkmenistan are not only meeting with the population of the capital, but also with people in Leningrad, Ul'yanovsk and Sverdlovsk."

UN PRIZE AWARDED TO INSTITUTE OF DESERTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word Turkmeninform report announcing that the United Nations Agency for the Study of the Environment awarded a silver medal "to the Institute of the Deserts of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences for achievements in the development of practical and theoretical methods for the study of arid territories and the struggle against lands turning into

deserts." It is added that "Kerstin Oldfelt, director of the Europe regional bureau for the United Nations Environmental Program, awarded the medal."

'PSEUDOMUSICIAN' RECORDING STUDIOS RAIDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,250-word report by L. Korzun and N. Berdiev on a number of raids carried out on music recording studios which are producing and selling tapes of ideologically unacceptable music. This music is often of a religious character and composed and performed by "pseudosingers." Noting the names of these vocalists, it is pointed out that "recordings of some of their repertoires were found in studios of consumer service kombinats in Tashauz, Krasnovodsk and Chardzhou Oblasts during the raid; a company calling itself 'Likeminded Creativity' advertises itself by using the name of Muhammad the Prophet and boasts of his 'generosity,' although the company hardly believes this because they believe neither in the prophet nor the 'saints.' They use this advertisement in order to make money. These 'talents' have learned to snatch significant amounts of money for personal 'living.' In order to do this they are trying to create religious feelings and religious fanaticism in people, to implant pessimism in their hearts and a lack of faith in their own strength, and a return to harmful traditions. They are trying to bring back everything destroyed by Great October." It is added that the Turkmen SSR Consumer Services Ministry "is not exerting a firm control" over the work of recording studios. Tapes in Turkmen, Russian and Azeri were confiscated.

CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,750-word article by G. Akynnyazov, candidate of philosophical sciences, on the history of the spread of atheism in Turkmenistan. It is pointed out that "research conducted in different parts of the republic confirms the weakening of religious views among religious believers. The views of religious believers are complex: in them are mixed materialistic and idealistic thoughts and religious and non-religious ideas. The majority of religious believers are uninformed about religious teachings. Surviving religious traditions are connected to family life or events in the personal life of the believer; for example, birth, marriage and death." It is added that the majority of believers are believers because of habit and tradition and not because of a need for religion.

MAGIC GONE FROM KOLKHOZ 'HOLY PLACES'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 October 1984 carries on page 2 an 850-word article by J. Permanov on the effectiveness of the atheism campaign at the Leningrad kolkhoz in Chardzhou Rayon, which established a five-member atheism council in order to reduce religious belief. It is noted that "as a result of the work done, the number of religious believers in the kolkhoz village is dropping and no one has observed the fast in 2 years." It is added that "it is understood that there is no magical power in places considered 'holy' or in trees, tree stumps or stones." Due to the improvement in medical services "no one is going to 'holy places' looking for a cure for a sickness any more."

International Affairs

CHINESE GEOLOGISTS DELEGATION VISIT TURKMEN SSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word Turkmeninform release noting that a "group of specialists from the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China are in Turkmenistan; the delegation is led by Ven'Tszyabao, deputy minister of geology and mineral resources. The guests from the PRC attended talks at the Turkmen SSR Geology Administration. A. Garryev, chief of the administration, discussed the basic directions of geological research in the Turkmen SSR and its results." The delegation also visited a number of oil and natural gas organizations. They left Ashkhabad on 8 October.

CYPRIOT EDUCATION DELEGATION IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 14 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word Turkmeninform report noting that "a delegation of education workers from Cyprus, headed by Cypriot Minister of Education Stelios Katsellis, has come to Turkmenistan. Members of the delegation are acquainting themselves with the educational system in Turkmenistan." While in Turkmenistan they met with B. Yazgulyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Aliyeva, Turkmen minister of education.

AFGHAN POETRY ANTHOLOGY TO BE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 19 October 1984 carries on page 11 a 500-word unsigned report noting that "Turkmen-Afghan literary relations grow stronger and deepen from year to year. The number of literary works each translates from the other is significantly increasing." It is noted that an anthology of Afghan poetry is to be published by "Magaryf' Press" early next year. The book, which will be entitled "Mert ve Namart"(The Brave and the Cowardly), "will contain wonderful examples of Afghan classical literature, folklore and contemporary literature." The translations are being done by Gurbandurdy Gurbansakhedov and Ata Atajanov. Four poems by the Afghani poets Abdylla Nayyby and Asadulla Khabyp are added to the report.

FOREIGN DESERT SPECIALISTS COMPLETE STUDIES AT DESERTS INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on the end of an international course for desert specialists at the Institute of Deserts; the courses were sponsored by a United Nations environment program. "This year scholars and specialists from Egypt, Yemen, Iran, Mexico, Peru, Tanzania and India attended a series of lectures on methods of fighting the processes by which a territory is changed into a desert, participated in a practical session at the Repetek station of the Institute of Deserts on the 'methodology of formulating regional plans for the all-round development of territories threatened with becoming deserts' and acquainted themselves with the Deserts Institute's laboratory work."

Political Affairs

PARTY COMMITTEES MUST OBSERVE LENINIST PRINCIPLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial "The Art of Leninist Leadership" in which it urges party committees to rigorously implement Leninist norms and principles or party life, instill in cadres a sense of responsibility for assigned work, and strengthen party, state and production discipline. As stressed at the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee various party committees and soviet and economic organs have permitted shortcomings in their work in recent years. Such practices as disregarding the principle of collectivity of party leadership, ignoring the importance of criticism and self-criticism, and failing to take necessary organizational and educational measures to insure the execution of decisions, led to superficiality in their work, complacency and attempts to cover up shortcomings. Some party committees inappropriately interfered in the work of soviet, economic and administrative organs, which fostered negative conditions and violations of party and state discipline. As brought out at recent obkom plenums various raykoms in Syrdarya Oblast committed serious errors in working with cadres, and some leaders abused their positions, behaved arrogantly, tolerated actions that are contrary to leninist ethical norms and helped cover up crimes. Cases of violation of Leninist norms of party life were also found in Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Kzhizak Oblasts. The editorial states that the directives of the 16th Plenum must be implemented. Oblast, city and rayon party committees and party organizations must eliminate shortcomings in their work, fully utilize existing production potential, perfect management techniques, instill in every party member the Leninist method of leadership over the work of soviet, economic and public organizations, increase demandingness toward cadres of all levels and educate them in a spirit of loyalty to party ideals. Nepotism, cronyism, favoritism and localism must be abolished. The work of selecting cadre reserves and of educating youth must be radically improved. Concern and affection for cadres should never be confused with complacency toward or covering up their shortcomings.

PARTY MOVES TO IMPROVE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC HEALTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "High Discipline and Cohesion Guarantee Success" in which it notes that concrete practical steps

have been taken by the Uzbek CP Central Committee "to make the situation in the republic healthy by eliminating sicknesses like theft and pilfering of socialist property, bribe-taking, speculation and abuses of position." Still, the decisions of the 16th Plenum haven't been rigidly implemented everywhere. Some party committees, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, and economic organs are still unable to rid themselves of their former approach to organizational and political work and production management. Some leaders are not making a sincere effort to introduce technical advances or use progressive methods of management. The republic Gosplan and Academy of Sciences are not promoting the introduction of new techniques and advanced technology into the republic economy. Positive changes are especially needed in raising production and labor discipline, labor productivity and product quality, in the food, energy, transport and communications sectors. People's control and statistical organs must take greater responsibility in eliminating cases of false bookkeeping and eyewash. Local party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, and economic organs must work cohesively with administrative organs to solve economic problems and to create a healthy social and psychological atmosphere. Sicknesses such as officialism, pomposity, muddled approaches, excessive adoption of measures and bureaucratism cause the numerous complaints and petitions of workers and must be eliminated.

KOMSOMOL CHIEF ON CURRENT TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by B. Allamuradov, 1st secretary of the Uzbek LKSM Central Committee, entitled "Constructive Youth" in which he addresses some of the tasks facing republic komsomols. Presently, the Uzbek LKSM has 3,303,706 members working in all fields of the national economy, where they display patriotic initiative, help communists increase labor productivity and strengthen production discipline. As stressed at the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee a number of republic industrial enterprises suffer a labor shortage, which means that work must be done to draw more komsomols into production. Moreover, almost one-third of the 3,500 komsomol collectives are still not on the brigade contract system. Every year, tens of thousands of machinery operators are trained, yet there is a shortage of tractor and harvester drivers on farms. Few youths are drawn to work on animal husbandry farms, where labor is needed. Greater concern for the working and living conditions of young builders at BAM, Tyumen, Nonchernozem and other all-union shockwork sites should be shown. In general, komsomol organizations pay too little attention to introducing new forms and methods in their work. In connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over the fascists, komsomol organizations should intensify the military-patriotic education of youths, and instill in them a lofty sense of responsibility for carrying out their duties in the field of national defense. In connection with the 7th World Festival of Youth to be held in Moscow, komsomol organizations should take steps to increase the contribution of republic youth to the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

REPUBLIC MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 October 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "Loyalty to the Great Union" in which it proclaims the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek CP. All of the successes achieved by the republic since this historic event are due to the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy by the CPSU. Today, Uzbekistan exports tractors, airplanes, cotton harvesters, radio and electronics equipment and cable to fraternal republics. The Bukhara-Ural and Central Asia-Center pipelines carry gas throughout Central Asia, to the Urals and to Leningrad and Moscow. In agriculture, Uzbekistan is the center of cotton production and makes important contributions to the fulfillment of the Food Program. Thanks to the Soviet regime Uzbekistan has produced scholars, writers and artists who enrich science, literature and art with their creative works. The republic party and government will advance in continued cooperation, friendship and mutual esteem with all peoples of the USSR under the leadership of Lenin's party, and its people are eternally grateful to the great Russian people and all fraternal peoples for its creative power.

NEWSPAPER OMITS RED INK ON JUBILEE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 October 1984 carries on page 1 a banner headline "In a Single Fraternal Family. Today Marks the 60th Year Since the Formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek CP" which is printed in black rather than red ink, as is customary for anniversaries, holidays and festivals. The corresponding issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA prints the banner headline and other format headings in red ink.

PARTY VETERANS MUST BE DRAWN INTO JUBILEE FESTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "Party Veteran" in which it recalls the rich experience and knowledge, and the loyalty with which party veterans have served the work of building communism. During the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek CP, party veterans should be held in high esteem for their contributions and sacrifices. Ideological establishments should propagandize the exemplary lives of veterans, and feature them at ceremonial evenings at youth clubs. Documentary and artistic films and plays dealing with glorious soldiers of Lenin's party should be presented. Greater respect must be shown to those who spent their lives in the class struggle and who worked to increase the people's prosperity.

KOMSOMOL WORK STILL NEEDS SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 10 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article titled "At the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee: It Shall Be at the Level of Today's Demands." The article reports on the meeting and resolution of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee "On the Work Style of the Samarkand Oblast Narpayskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee." A number of improvements in the rayon Komsomol's work are discussed in the first

part of the report. For example, rayon Komsomol committee workers have been attached to primary Komsomol organizations during the holding of labor and social-political measures. Special attention has been given to small and remote organizations. The number of buro meetings and resolutions has decreased substantially. The rayon Komsomol committee is directing attention of primary Komsomol organizations to questions of the labor training of village youth, immobility and inculcating love of the land. Discussions are being held for these purposes; speeches are also being given at meetings concerning this; there is vocational guidance at schools and vocational-technical educational institutions; there is also visual agitation. As a result of all of this, the number of youths leaving the rayon was cut by a factor of three.

Two-thirds of the report is devoted to shortcomings of the rayon Komsomol and measures to overcome them. There has been no sharp improvement in the work style of the Narpayskiy Rayon Komsomol committee. The rayon committee has still not defined the main points for concentration of its energy or the tasks which have been started but not completed. Not a single industrial or transport organization figures among the 38 Komsomol organizations whose work has been examined by the buro over the last 2 years.

Insufficient attention is being given to further development of internal union democracy, criticism and self-criticism. Only one of every six members of the rayon Komsomol committee has participated in preparation of questions for Komsomol committee plenums and buro meetings. Over 40 percent of those who have spoken at plenums are Komsomol workers. There have only been seven ideas and propositions expressed, and there has been no criticism by name.

Supervision and control require improvement. In the period 1982-84, supervision was exercised over only one of every eight resolutions; one-third of the resolutions repeated resolutions of higher organs. The rayon Komsomol committee is perfecting forms and methods of ideological and mass political work slowly. In every fifth primary organization there has been no social-political attestation of Leninist trial [sinov] participants and there are no political study schools or seminars in 45 percent of the youth kollektivs in the field of production. There are great reserves in organization or leisure and in atheist propaganda."

The Samarkand Oblast Komsomol Committee is responsible for the shortcomings of the Narpayskiy Rayon committee. Instead of genuine analysis and help, it has relied on adopting many resolutions and giving instructions by phone.

DISTRIBUTION OF UZBEK JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOWS TASHKENT LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 4, April 1984 carries on page 23 a 500-word notice from the editors of GULISTON under the heading "Dear Readers." The notice discusses subscriptions to the journal, and claims that the improvements in the content of the journal are behind the increased readership. It provides the number of subscribers to GULISTON by oblast for 1984: Kashka-Darya Oblast--25,825; Surkhon-Darya Oblast--24,050; Samarkand Oblast--22,828; Fergana Oblast--17,726; Namangan Oblast--15,920; Bukhara Oblast--14,512; Andizhan Oblast--13,981; Karakalpak ASSR--8,596; Dzhizak

Oblast--7,076; Khorezm Oblast--6,910; Tashkent Oblast--6,758; Navoi Oblast--6,643; Syr-Darya--6,519; in addition, 36,784 subscriptions are sent to subscribers outside of the republic. The notice says it is "shocking" that there are only 796 subscriptions for Tashkent City. "There has also been such an attitude to other press publications here." [Note: the circulation of GULISTON No 4, 1984 is given on page 32 as 235,010.]

Economics

LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER SURVEYS ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by I. Jorabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, entitled "Amelioration Program in Practice" in which he discusses recent accomplishments and future problems facing the ministry. In 1983 more than 90,000 hectares of new, irrigated land were reclaimed, and conditions were improved on 80,000 hectares. Since the beginning of 1984, 620 million rubles capital sums have been appropriated, including 470 million rubles for fixed assets. Work has neared completion on the Gissarak, Akhangaron, Karavultepe, Zamin and Akdarya Reservoirs. The dam at Gissarak has been raised twice its height of last year, and will be able to hold 50 million cubic meters of water. The Akdarya Reservoir on the right bank of the Zarafshan now supplies water for 12,000 hectares in Kattakurgan, Ishtikhan and Kushrabot Rayons. The Tuyamuyin Reservoir has collected 3.3 million cubic meters of water for farms in Khorezm Oblast, Karakalpakistan, and Tashavuz Oblast. In cooperation with irrigation and agricultural specialists the ministry has drawn up long-term measures aimed at improving the supply of water according to fixed irrigation schedules, and has formed an operational group to supervise this work. An automated management system for regulating water distribution in the republic has passed its testing phase. However, there are some technological problems that need to be solved. The quality of plastic pipe must be improved. Machinery must be produced for laying drain-off pipes. The ministry is also extremely dissatisfied with various construction organizations that work on its projects.

PUMP STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by A. Quyonyoyev entitled "Water Flows to the Foothill Steppe" in which he reports on the construction of the Raish Khaken 1 Pump Station in the Bagishamol Foothills of Andizhan Oblast. The station will pump four cubic meters of water per second from the Zavrok Canal and send it 4,000 meters through a pipe to a large concrete pond located 250 meters above sea level. The six pumps will be installed in pairs, each capable of pumping 700 liters per second. Builders have finished the pond, done clearing and foundation work for installing the first stage of the pump station, and have designated 1985 for completion of the project.

SETTLEMENT FOR UZBEK WORKERS ON BAM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Vitaliy Shterenshis, chief engineer of

the Planning Workshop for BAM Projects of the UzNIIPgradostroitel'stvo Uzbek Affiliate of the Scientific Research Institute for City Planning and Construction, entitled "Uzbek Settlement in the Taiga" in which he describes the planned construction of the Kuanda Settlement in Kalar Rayon of Chita Oblast. The settlement will have eight five-story apartment buildings designed in conformity with Uzbek national architectural traditions, 12 two-story buildings, a kindergarten for 280, secondary school for 620, dispensary for 120, club for 400, bathhouse, cafe and hotel. The projected population of the settlement is 10,000, basically the families of railroad workers and the employees of lumber mills which will be built in the future. Presently, most of the Uzbek work force is occupied with the construction of the train station and the monument to the Glory of Labor.

NEW UZBEK CONSTRUCTION UNIT IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by UzTAG correspondent A. Skorobogatov entitled "With the Name 'Uzbekistan'" in which he reports that the 3rd Construction Administration of the Uztyumendorstroy Trust set up headquarters in Uray City this year. The administration was formed in response to decisions to build more roads in Tyumen Oblast. Already, Uzbek builders have completed a road that passes through Uray, heads into the taiga for 2 kilometers and stops at the bank of the Konda River. The new administration is now beginning construction of a bridge over the river.

RICE HARVEST FAILURE FORESEEN IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 October 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by R. Yeshimbetov entitled "Why Aren't the Combines Operating?" in which he warns that Karakalpakistan could be heading for a failure of the rice harvest. This year the 23 rice cultivation farms in the northern zone of the autonomous republic have grown an abundant crop, but are permitting serious shortcomings in the harvesting phase. Some farm leaders aren't fully mobilizing equipment. Nearly 1,000 of the 2,700 combines needed for the harvest are idle. Four farms are failing to meet daily assignments and another four suffer from a labor shortage due to intolerable working conditions. These eight farms have carried out only 40 percent of their harvest plan. Other farms in Takhtakapir Rayon are lagging way behind in their harvest work. Appropriate organs of the Uzbek SSR must increase their practical assistance to the Karakalpak ASSR. The present situation cannot be tolerated if the autonomous republic is to meet its goal of harvesting 350,000 tons of rice.

BEKABAD METALLURGY PLANT FACES PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 5 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Yoqubjon Khojamberdiyev entitled "Men in Front of the Fire" in which he discusses some problems at the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant at Bekabad. The plant has undergone extensive renovation and expansion in the last 10 years, and special attention has been paid to improving its subsidiary farm and to training workers from local areas. Presently, the plant produces 136 million rubles worth of products

annually, and ships rolled steel to the Central Asian republics and to Afghanistan. The new shaped metal shop produced 52,000 tons of rolled steel in June of this year, and specialists from East Germany are closely supervising tests being conducted in this shop. In discussing the plant's failure to meet its production plans some months, the plant director Rikhsi Yusupov points out that the equipment in the open hearth furnaces is very outdated and must be replaced. Although plans for renovation are drawn up it is impossible to locate a sufficient construction force. When one of the furnaces breaks down it is difficult to obtain parts, and especially to get high quality brick for the furnace lining. Another problem is the diversion of the labor force. For example, the plant is obliged to grow 2,000 tons of hay on its subsidiary farm annually, but men have to be pulled out of the shops to reap and stack it. Nearly 20 percent of the plant's labor force is diverted to the cotton fields at harvest time. Another problem is labor turnover, attributable to the lack of sufficient housing. In the last 4 years the collective has been short 30,000 square meters of housing. According to Yusupov, such problems account for the plant's failure to meet its production plans some months.

FERGANA OIL, GAS WORKERS OVERACHIEVE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word item entitled "Keeping Their Word" which reports that workers of the Fergana Oil and Gas Excavation Administration subordinate to the Uzbekneft Union have produced 3,000 tons of oil and 14 million cubic meters of gas over the plan. This additional production was achieved due to increased introduction of mechanization, growth in the skill of specialists and a 5 percent increase over the labor productivity plan.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ACADEMICIAN ON FORMATION OF REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by H.T. Tursunov, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences [and director of the Uzbek CP Central Committee's Institute of Party History], entitled "Beacon of the East" in which is stressed some of the main stages and benefits of the formation of the Uzbek SSR 60 years ago. Thanks in part to Lenin's conviction that the peoples of Central Asia would be a factor in resolving the fate of Eastern peoples the Turkestan ASSR was formed with the RSFSR in 1918, and the Khorezm and Bukhara People's Soviet Republics in 1920. Lenin's close associates V.V. Kuybishev, M.V. Frunze, Ya.E. Rudzutak, and Sh.Z. Eliava provided concern and assistance for the socio-economic development of these republics, and helped mature local leaders such as A. Ikramov, F. Khojayev, Yu. Akhunbabayev, O. Babajanov and S. Qasimkhojayev. With the growth of national consciousness it became necessary to unify local nationalities within republic and oblast territories.

Bourgeois liars claim that the formation of the Central Asian republics was an artificial process executed by Moscow against the wishes of the peoples of the region and that delimitation was nothing more than the dismantlement of the unitary homeland of the Turkic peoples. However the formation of the Uzbek

SSR and other Central Asian republics is the result of the desires and aspirations of the peoples of this region. In 1924 objective conditions arose that facilitated the formation of new republics. The local economy was being restored; the war against the Basmachis was basically over; party and soviet officials and national intelligentsia had matured; and socialist nationalities had formed. Thus, in June 1924 the RCP (b) Central Committee Buro adopted a decision on national delimitation in Central Asia, leading to the formation of the Uzbek SSR and other republics, a decision ratified on 27 October 1924 at the 2nd session of the USSR Central Executive Committee

In the last 60 years the republic has undergone unparalleled socio-economic progress and a true cultural revolution. These advances are thanks to the leadership of the CPSU and the Uzbek CP. Soviet Uzbekistan is one of the shining stars of the Soviet East. It is no accident that countries of the foreign East in their search for ways to free themselves from imperialist oppression turn to the rich historical experience of Soviet Uzbekistan which passed from feudalism to socialism while bypassing capitalism.

SON RECALLS AKMAL IKRAMOV'S CONTRIBUTIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 October 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Kamil Ikramov, son of purged Uzbek party chief Akmal Ikramov (1898-1938), entitled "The Genius Voted for Him" in which he recalls some of his father's contributions to the republic. Kamil recalls that when his father returned from Moscow, where he attended the 8th Congress of Soviets, he spoke with pride of seeing Lenin at the various meetings and of hearing Lenin comment on the tasks facing Uzbek workers. Akmal Ikramov made a great contribution to the construction of the first energy structures in the republic--the Buzsuv GES and the Fergana Thermal Energy Center. Akmal closely monitored the purity of party ranks. He was extremely intolerant toward violations of communist ethical norms, boastfulness, bribe-taking and abuse of position, and took immediate steps to remove and punish those who committed such errors. He held young, skillful and energetic cadres in esteem, and supported them whenever necessary. He was the first to see that the poor farmhand Yuldash Akhunbabayev was intelligent and sincere, and recommended him for high party and state positions. It is well known that at the 1st Congress of Uzbek Soviets Akmal recommended Akhunbabayev for chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Fayzulla Khojayev as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. Akmal often recalled with pride that Lenin had voted for him when he was elected to the All-Union Central Executive Committee in 1922.

Kamil recalls that his father made a definite contribution to the progress and beautification of Tashkent, and considers it correct to wish for the erection of an eternal statue to the memory of the figures who fought and gave their lives to bring Central Asian peoples from feudalism to socialism. The name of Akmal Ikramov has been placed on numerous streets, schools and farms and on a rayon in the city. A statue to his memory was erected in the central square of Samarkand, and his 70th anniversary was publicly marked and millions of copies of his picture were printed. Such steps prove that the party and government cherish the people who fought for the victory of the revolution and the building of socialism.

FAYZULLA KHOJAYEV REMEMBERED AS FRIEND OF CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 26 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Candidate of Philology Majid Hasanov entitled "Belonging to Eternity" in which he recalls the contributions of purged head of government Fayzulla Khojaye (1896-1938) to republic cultural construction. As head of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic Khojaye expended all his energies to its economic and cultural development. He supported writers of the old generation such as Ayni, Khamza, Qadiri and others. Khojaye especially appreciated Ayni's works on Bukharan history, including his "Materials for the History of the Bukharan Revolution," published in 1926. In the foreword to the second edition of his own book "On the Revolution in Bukhara and the History of National Delimitation in Central Asia," Khojaye wrote that Ayni's writings contained interesting and valuable materials on Jadidism, as well as a great many errors arising from the distorted view that Jadidism and Bolshevism were part of the same movement. In his book Khojaye placed a high value on Jadidism, which began in Bukhara after the 1905 Revolution and disseminated enlightenment among illiterate masses, and at the same time exposed the reactionary essence of Jadidism. Khojaye was a close friend and advisor to cultural, literary and artistic figures. Habibulla Qadiri recalls that Khojaye, concerned that writers of the 1930's were not dealing with life on the collectives, advised his father Abdulla Qadiri to devote his writings to rural life, which he did in several stories. In 1928 Khojaye published an article calling for intensification of the literacy campaign, for more village schools, and for improvement in the political education of students. Khojaye had a great love for Eastern history, literature and arts, and supported singers, dancers and other performers. As a result of his appeals in 1934 for the formation of opera and ballet theaters an opera and ballet studio was formed in Tashkent with the approval of Akmal Ikramov, head of the Uzbek CP. The 1st Congress of Uzbek Scholars, held in Samarkand in Spring 1937, was an unforgettable event at which Khojaye spoke about the flourishing of Uzbek science and culture, national in form and socialist in content. The beloved and cherished child of the people and Leninist communist Fayzulla Khojaye performed great services on behalf of the development of republic science and culture.

FORMER PARTY CHIEF USMAN YUSUPOV ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 26 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Rajabboy Raupov entitled "Selfless" in which he assesses some of the attributes of Usman Yusupov (1900-1966) who served as Uzbek party chief from 1937 to 1950 and as director of cotton sovkhozes from 1955 to 1966. When first appointed a sovkhoz director Yusupov supposedly said to his children: "Know this well. Your father was always conscientious and honest before the people and the party. I am a communist. They've assigned me a new job. I'll carry it out." It was difficult for some people to grasp and accept Yusupov's desire to never be far away from simple people. His faith in Lenin and Bolsheviks entered his heart in 1917, and carried him from common farmhand to party secretary. Yusupov took part in many great industrial and irrigation projects, including the construction of the Great Fergana Canal and the Chirchik Electrochemical Combine. The author concludes: "Many things succeeded in getting built in

Usman Yusupov's lifetime, and he always lived with a feeling of faith in the future. In the joy and celebration of the successes achieved by our people over 60 years we sense the breath of the great revolution and the hand of outstanding party figures like Usman Yusupov. They will live eternally in the hearts of the Soviet people."

STALIN WAR TELEGRAM PRINTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 12 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Hamid Norqulov entitled "Esteem" in which he recounts a meeting with a party veteran named Turghum-ata Toshmatov. In January 1943 Toshmatov attended a Tashkent meeting of representatives of Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan and Tajikistan to rally the war effort. The meeting inspired Toshmatov to sell off his belongings and deposit the money in a bank account designated for production of war materiel. His initiative came to the attention of Uzbek party chief Usman Yusupov and subsequently to the attention of Comrade Stalin, who sent the following telegram:

"Government telegram to Turghun Toshmatov,
member of Birlashgan Kolkhoz,
Karasuv Rayon, Tashkent Oblast:

Please accept my greetings and gratitude for your help to the Red Army.

I. Stalin."

PURGED TURKMEN PRESIDENT RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word biography by Candidate of History G. Gadel'shin, senior associate of the Turkmen CP Central Committee's Institute of Party History, entitled "Child of the Nation" which commemorates the 90th anniversary of purged Turkmen president, Nedirbay Aytakov (1894-1937). Born in a fishing village of what is today Mangishlak Oblast of Kazakhstan Aytakov moved to Krasnovodsk in 1919, which was cleared of White Guards and foreign interventionists in 1920. Aytakov became a supporter of the Soviet government, was elected chairman of the Krasnovodsk Soviet in 1921, became a party member in 1922 and began to work in the Turkestan ASSR Central Executive Committee in 1923. From January 1924 he served as its chairman, and strongly supported national delimitation. When the decision was adopted in October 1924 Aytakov was appointed chairman of the Turkmen SSR Revolutionary Committee, and in February 1925 was elected chairman of the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee which he held until July 1937. The party educated and matured Aytakov into one of the great organizers of socialist construction in Turkmenistan. Although a great state figure, Aytakov remained extremely simple and modest, which is why he has been preserved in the people's memory.

BAM WORKERS NEED LOCAL FOOD SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Niyozov entitled "The Gold Sash

of Siberia, I Field of Courage" in which he discusses soil and climatic conditions in the Ust-Yurt area of the Siberian taiga where Uzbek workers are helping build the Baikal-Amur Mainline. He quotes Doctor of Economics V. Gabov, an associate at VASKhNIL [All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences], who says that it has become impossible to meet the food requirements of those working on BAM. Consequently, VASKhNIL researchers have been examining the question of reclaiming local land for the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables and feed grains, and have concluded that hundreds of sovkhozes could be formed in the BAM area. The quantity of meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables from local sources could be increased by five to eight times.

LABOR PROBLEMS AMONG UZBEK WORKERS ON BAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Anvar Rizayev, chief of the UzBAMstroy Construction Administration and member of the VLKSM Central Committee's BAM Construction Headquarters, entitled "The Roar of BAM" in which he discusses the work of the administration's party committee and labor collective working in the Kalar Rayon of Chita Oblast. The Uzbek detachment began to build the Kuanda settlement, some 200 kilometers from Khani some years ago. Although most of the builders had worked for trusts of the Tashkent City Main Construction Administration, they didn't know one another. Thus, a primary task was to organize the workers into brigades that would facilitate harmony among them. However, some young workers were unable to adapt themselves to the collective atmosphere, and some others had come to the BAM project with the mistaken notion that they could make a lot of money with very little work. At the first hardships such workers created conflict and dissension. Thus, it fell on communists to conduct educational work among non-party members of the collective, from carpenters to technicians, and to insure an atmosphere of harmony. By increasing demandingness, intensifying supervision, and providing constant spiritual and material aid, a cohesive and friendly collective has been created among the administration's 350 members who represent 20 nationalities. Since the 4th quarter of 1982 the collective has won socialist competition among the collectives of Kalar Rayon, whose party leader F. Testov has commended the administration's party committee and labor collective.

COUSIN INTERMARRIAGE HEIGHTENS DISEASE, DEFECT RISKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 19 October 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,200-word article by Professor Doctor of Biology Atoulla Oqilov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Medical Hereditary Society, entitled "When a Girl Marries a Relative..." in which he discusses the subject of intermarriage between cousins in response to a letter from a woman who had married her cousin and was subsequently unable to bear him children. Modern studies of Soviet scientists have confirmed that heredity plays an enormous role in the transmission of numerous diseases, including sterility and various birth defects. Many peoples have adopted a tradition in which offspring from the same mother or the same father do not exchange daughters in marriage. Young men marry out and children born to such marriages are healthy and without defects. Other peoples allow marriages between brother and sister,

uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, cousin and cousin. The majority of children born to such marriages develop slowly and have a heightened risk of hereditary diseases, retardation, hearing and vision impariments and other problems.

Oqilov stresses that Soviet youth must be informed of the relative results of genetic studies and of the law concerning such matters. In the law passed on 27 June 1968 on marriage and families it is stated that siblings of close relatives shall not enter into marriage. This means that marriage of close relatives is restricted by law.

IMMUNOLOGY CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Professor O. Zokirov, chairman of the Scientific Medicine Council of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health, entitled "New Scientific Direction" in which he discusses immunology in connection with the opening of the All-Union Conference on Immunology in Tashkent. Republic scholars are conducting important research on functional changes in the immunological system in conjunction with rheumatism, blood diseases, allergies and surgical procedures. Scholars at Tashkent State Medical Institute are studying ways to decrease risks during organ transplant operations. Contributions are also being made by specialists at Taskhent Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians, Central Asian Medical Pediatrics Institute, and the Andizhan and Samarkand Medical Institutes. National and republic scholars, as well as distinguished foreign immunologists will take part in the conference.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by N. Borikhojayev, Uzbek SSR minister of justice, entitled "The Unity of Law and Duty" in which he comments on the rights accorded Soviet citizens by the 1977 Constitution. One of the most important rights and duties guaranteed by this Constitution is the right to work. In capitalist countries the number of unnecessary people--that is, the unemployed--is growing annually. The Soviet Constitution states that citizens have a right to work, but also the duty to work and to rigidly observe labor discipline. Violations of labor laws is a criminal act for which punishments have been legally defined. Workers who violate labor discipline, damage production operations or produce worthless goods, may be punished by pay deduction, deprivation of incentives, fines or demotions. Every Soviet citizen also has the right to an education. The state provides secondary, vocational and technical schools, free textbooks and instruction in native languages. In order that citizens are made aware of their rights the Constitution requires compulsory secondary education. The right to housing is guaranteed in the USSR and Uzbek SSR Constitutions. The Uzbek SSR Housing Code was enacted to help develop and preserve state and community assets, construct cooperative and special housing and insure a fair distribution of housing so that every family is housed.

The provision of political rights and freedoms possess special importance in the Constitution. Citizens have the right to participate in state management,

to defend and approve laws, to make proposals to improve the work of state and public organs and to criticize shortcomings. In turn, the state demands that Soviet citizens defend their legal interests, rigidly observe Soviet laws and never stain the honorable name of Soviet citizens.

DUTY TO PROTECT STATE PROPERTY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The State's Property is Sacred" in which it emphasizes that it is the duty of every leader and citizen to protect socialist property and to place the common interest above their own. Unfortunately, there are those in society who steal state property, accumulate personal wealth, abuse their positions, give much less than they take and don't shrink even from taking the money or food of the naive and sick. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who steal state property, take bribes and engage in hooliganism. Illnesses such as theft, eyewash, pilfering, bribetaking and self-interest must be rooted out. Party, trade union and komsomol organizations must increase their role in the education of workers in a spirit of loyalty to the work of the Communist Party, to carrying out service duties and to criticism and self-criticism. Most importantly, law enforcement organs must expand and strengthen their ties with the public in order to heighten the fight against crime. Every leader, communist and komsomol must set an example of moral purity.

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON REFORM MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Oydin Abborsov, Uzbek SSR minister of education, entitled "Lamps Burning So Brightly" in which he comments on some measures taken to implement the new school reforms. Over the last month the ministry has created 81,000 more seats in the school system and installed 16,000 additional teachers. The "Oqituvchi" Publishing House has printed 13 million copies of 103 textbooks. Other measures will be taken to build additional classrooms, prepare more textbooks and teaching aids and strengthen the material base of the public educational system which presently consists of over 7,600 schools, with 4 million students, including the 6-year-olds attending preparatory classes.

VALUE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOR NON-RUSSIANS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULSITON in Uzbek No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,000-word article by Qochqor Khonazarov titled "Means of Spiritual Improvement." The article stresses the importance and value of the Russian language for non-Russians. Khonazarov says that friendship and cooperation of the USSR's peoples have become a principle of everyday life and the peoples of the USSR have united into a single family. "Naturally, there must be a common language in a single family. Socialism has raised the culture of peoples and made them literate. In such conditions, the need for a language of cross-national communication has grown in unprecedented fashion. The Russian language has begun to become the language of cross-national communication. "Why? First of all, because this is the native tongue of

almost 60 percent of the country's population." "But the question of numbers is just one side of this question. This factor has greatly influenced the spread of the Russian language as a means of exchange of all ideas. But there is another great factor--i.e., selfless help and heroism in battle and labor." Another important factor is that the Russian language is an infinitely large treasure of science and learning. Khonozarov tells of dozens of authors whose works are available through Russian language translations. He notes that Uzbek scholars can quickly become acquainted with achievements of Soviet science through the Russian language; moreover, Uzbek scholars' works are disseminated throughout the USSR and world through Russian. "Our life experience demonstrates that in order to live a full-blooded spiritual-cultural life it is necessary to have a mastery of a second language--the Russian language which is the communication means of the USSR's nationalities and peoples."

ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR TASHKENT SCHOOLS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 27 Oct 84 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Perfection and Charm of Our Capital"]

[Text] Today there are 626 nursery school-kindergartens with over 140,000 tots being raised in Tashkent City, the capital of our republic.

There are 289,000 children studying in the 258 general education schools. They are being taught the secrets of learning by 15,000 teachers.

There are 19 higher educational institutions in the bosom of the great city. Over 150,000 students are studying in the higher educational institutions.

Moreover, over 23,000 young men and women are acquiring trades in 57 vocational-technical schools.

THREE LOCAL TV CHANNELS REACH MOST OF TASHKENT OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 5, May 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Ubay Burhonov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on TV and Radion, titled "Main Measure." The article discusses the programs of UzSSR television. Burkhonov notes that Uzbekistan TV Program 1 reaches 96 percent of the republic population; Uzbekistan TV Program 2 reaches 92 percent. There is a Program 3 which reaches 97 percent of Tashkent City and Oblast. "In recent times several powerful relaying stations have been constructed in our republic which provided the opportunity to all oblasts and the Karakalpak ASSR to receive television broadcasts." Burhonov indicates that the new TV tower being constructed in Tashkent is intended for five programs.

ALTAY WRITER DISCUSSES COMMON TURKIC FOLKLORE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 22-23 an article by Sergey Qattosh titled "Letter from the Mountainous Altay: Ancient Consanguinity." The article discusses the

importance of folklore and the way in which folklore demonstrates the ancient ties of Turkic-speaking peoples.

"Most importantly, it became clear from a comparison of the forms of the Alpamish epic with the Altay, Kazakh, Bashkir, Tatar and Karakalpak dastans that the central place is occupied in its original foundation not by the struggle with the Kalmyks, but the theme of consanguinity and brotherhood at the time of tribalism.

VILLAGE HELPS SPREAD NEW TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 41, 12 October 1984 carries on page 8 a 400-word article by Burkhon Khudoyqulov, komsomol secretary of Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, Gulistans Rayon, Srrdarya Oblast, titled "For a Beautiful Life." The article is in response to a roundtable discussion printed in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 31 August 1984 on the subject of ceremonies and customs. Khudoyqulov says that his kolkhoz has a standing commission with eight members on propagandizing new traditions. Khudoyqulov says that such commissions have been organized in many places. "But it cannot be said that such affairs are as would be desired everywhere. In many places wedding commissions exist in name only. In my opinion the time has come to enliven the work of wedding commissions as well as the work in this field of village soviets." Khudoyqulov says that funeral ceremonies on the basis of new customs have been organized in his village. It used to be that on the day of funerals 50-60 kilos of rice was cooked and an animal was slaughtered. Now, this has been put to an end.

UZBEK DICTIONARY OF JOURNALISTIC TERMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 24 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word article by I. Mirazayev and Kh. Shakarov titles "Another Achievement of Lexicography." The article announces publication by Oqituvchi Publishers of Samarkand State University instructor A. Abdurahmonov's "Gazeta zhurnalistikasi terminlarining qisqacha izohli lughati"[A Short Explanatory Dictionary of Newspaper Journalism Terms].

RURAL TEACHERS NEED SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR DUTIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 3, March 1984 carries on pages 19-21 a 1,300-word article by M.M. Jamolova, Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology, titled "Some Questions of Preparing Teachers for Rural Schools." The article, based on surveys of rural teachers in Andizhan, Khorezm and Bukhara oblasts, discusses special preparation which the author feels needs to be given to rural teachers. In the beginning of her article, Jamolova points out that in the 1980-81 school year 2,612,000 of the 3,790,000 pupils in the UzSSR were being educated in rural areas. About 80 percent of the teachers surveyed indicated that during their first 2-3 months of teaching they had encountered difficulties in such areas as housing, services and getting used to rural conditions. Only 52.7 percent were quickly able to establish positive relations with pupils, 42 percent were able to

establish necessary relations with parents right away, 55.9 percent were able to successfully organize extra-curricular activities and 60 percent were satisfactorily carrying out school daily organizational work.

Jamolova notes that due to the preservation of certain traditions in rural Uzbek families, the family has a significantly greater influence on the child's outlook. There are also more opportunities in the village than in the city for family and teacher supervision of time spent out of school. Moreover, many teachers in rural schools, because of the size of the schools, teach several subjects.

According to the responses in 1981 from 40 young teachers in Bukhara Oblast's Alatskiy and Kiziltepinskiy rayons, and 30 in Khorezm Oblast's Khivinskiy, Khazarapskiy and Shavatskiy rayons, only 22 percent were informed about agriculture technology, 60 percent knew about the history of their region and the majority knew absolutely nothing about agricultural production economics. Jamolova feels that a knowledge of these subjects would be very useful.

She also thinks that due to the insufficient number of clubs, houses of culture and film theaters in the village, teachers there should know how to sing and dance, draw and involve pupils in sports activities.

According to a survey taken in 1980-81 among 267 teachers of Andizhan, Ferghana and Bukhara oblasts, almost 90 percent felt they had acquired sufficient training in pedagogical education institutions in their speciality subject, but only 65.8 percent had enough knowledge about upbringing work.

INFORMATION ON CAPITALIST COUNTRIES' YOUTH REQUESTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 31 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 150-word letter from Y. Uzoqov, instructor of Kashka-Darya Oblast Komsomol Committee, under the rubric "Newspaper--Newspaper Reader--Newspaper." The letter is in response to a questionnaire published in YOSH LENINCHI asking what readers would like to read about most in YOSH LENINCHI. Uzoqov suggests that the topics treated under the rubrics "Ideological Work: Pursuit, Discussion, Problem" and "Interlocutor" be broadened. "It would be appropriate if, along with materials telling about the labor achievements, studies and pursuits of youth of fraternal socialist countries, readers would also become intimately acquainted with the life of youth in countries where there is capitalism.

ACTIVITIES OF RAYON ASSOCIATION COUNCILS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 9, September 1984 carries on page 12 a 1,300-word article titled "The Main Question: Upbringing and Discipline." It consists of an interview with Davron Ahrorov, 1st secretary of Samarkand City Siyabskiy Rayon Party Committee. The interview concerns the "association councils" which have been established in Siyabskiy Rayon. Ahrorov says that the "over 100" mahallas of his rayon were divided into 17 areas, each with 5-6 mahallas and its own association council. This was done because a "small piece of sociological research" had shown that mahalla committees were unable to manage all of the tasks with which they were

charged, and needed external help. Each association council has 15 members, including leaders of enterprises and institutions, local soviet deputies, old communists, active pensioners, teachers, leading workers of production and others. The councils are headed by members of the rayon party committee or rayon soviet executive committee. The councils meet monthly. There is also a rayon association council which directs the work of all the other association councils.

The councils "directly supervise the activity of community commissions under such mahalla committees as those on improving order and discipline, raising the populations' culture of living, and introducing new traditions; they also directly supervise the activity of comrades' courts and the volunteer druzhina. They analyze the exemplary work implemented by mahalla committees and recommend it for review by the rayon party committee buro of rayon, soviet executive committee meetings. They take serious measures against those who violate socialist legality and rules of public order. (These matters are usually conducted jointly with kollektivs of administrative organs, schools, enterprises and institutions.)

"Council members are also conducting a keen struggle against drinking. In particular, the observance of rules of trade in alcoholic beverages in trade outlets is also under their supervision.

The councils study in depth the lives of every family and person of their association; they conduct upbringing work with those who have started off on a crooked path; they help adolescents choose vocations and get set up in jobs."

RUSSIAN TEACHER FINDS KNOWLEDGE OF UZBEK USEFUL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 6 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by S. Sultonov and M. Qochqorov titled "A Lot Has To Do With the Method." The article tells about the work of Russian language teacher Nina Nikolayevna Bagirova who has worked in School No 70 of Tashkent's Kirovskiy Rayon for over 27 years. In the process of teaching Russian to Uzbek pupils Bagirova has learned their language. She says that "If teachers who teach the Russian language in Uzbek schools can learn Uzbek, it is a great help in working with parents and finding a common language." Most of the article concerns Bagirova's method of teaching. At the end of the article a letter is cited from a former pupil, Farhod Omonov, who thanks Bagirova for teaching him Russian. Omonov is now in the Soviet Army and is, therefore, particularly grateful that he knows Russian.

CINEMATOGRAPHERS DISCUSS FILM ON SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 42, 12 October 1984 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 1,400-word report titled "Militant Weapon of the Party: Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Cinematographers Union." The article reports on a regular meeting of the UzSSR Cinematographers Union which was held in the House of Cinema on 12 October. Introductory remarks were given by 1st Secretary of the Union Malik Qayumov. After citing successes of cinematography in the republic, Qayumov adds that "We did not at all close our eyes to the shortcomings we have." Qayumov calls on workers of the cinema to

go out to the oblasts and rayons and fraternal republics more frequently. "This work has great significance in reinforcing our creative links with the people. In particular, holding regular meetings among youth audiences, and learning and studying the opinions of viewers will bring innovation into our work."

The main report at the meeting was delivered by UzSSR Cinematographers Union Secretary Ali Hamroyev. Hamroyev is disturbed by the low interest of audiences in certain films. He discusses the reasons behind this: the script and cinema-dramaturgical councils have been carrying out very weak work. Discussions and arguments about weak and superficial scripts sometimes drag on for a long time. "Colorless superficial films are filling the screens. This, in turn, ruins audiences' taste. Many of our producers are not carrying out work at the level demanded today. It must regrettably be noted that such producers as H. Fayziyev, E. Khachaturov, A. Akbarkhojayev, G. Stepchuk, Gh. Shodmonov, D. Tolipov, and Gh. Nurboyev are not living up to their potential in creating works. Taking account of such phenomena, the chief producer of Uzbektelefilm, for example, was transferred to other work." Hamroyev sees problems in utilizing the talents of young artists. Thirteen young actors who studied in Moscow "have recently joined our ranks." "But we are still unable to fully utilize their strong potential. In some fraternal republics there are many debuts of young actors. But, we have only had one debut-film in the last 10 years."

The report notes that the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum has charged cinema artists with the task of making works of high artistic quality worthy of the love of all the people about such urgent problems as "cotton and cotton farmers, the glorious working class and bringing the Siberian rivers to Central Asia."

CHANGES NEEDED IN UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE CURRICULUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 43, 26 October 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,600-word article by O. Sharafiddinov, professor of Tashkent State University imeni V.I. Lenin, I. Suvonqulo, docent of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute imeni S. Ayniy, M. Bobokhojayev, docent of Termez State Pedagogical Institute imeni Oybek, and Y. Solijonov, docent of Fergana State Pedagogical Institute imeni Ulughbek, titled "Once More About the Gold Medal." The article addresses two types of problems relating to education. The first concerns the awarding of gold medals to secondary school pupils who have not merited them. The second issue, which occupies most of the article, concerns the Uzbek language and literature curriculum in secondary school. The authors point out that the editions of textbooks now used have been changed little over the past 30 years. Some literary works are studied more than once while others are entirely ignored. The authors cite the weak curriculum as one of the reasons that almost 70 percent of the secondary graduates who take entrance exams for higher education institutions only receive grades of "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory."

WORK PORTRAYING HIGH-LIVING YOUNG ADULTS SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 9 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Ye. Isayeva titled "Senseless Trip: For Whom Is Yosh Gvardiya Publishers' New Book Intended?" The article is a caustic review of a book by the author Stanislav Kulish titled "Uvesilitel'naya progulka"[Joy Trip] published recently by Tashkent's Yosh Gvardiya Publishers. The author grants that Kulish's subject matter--greed, spiritual depravity and the lack of moral responsibility which ensues--is timely. However, Kulish's treatment of the subject is lambasted. The heroine of the story, Nina Nikulina, suffers from greed. Happiness for her is the "sweet life" and its cheap goods. "If a bearskin rug is under foot this is very beautiful. Cognac and candy are very fine." The leader of the group which Nina goes around with is Alik Kazaryan; his princely decorated apartment is the group's headquarters. Isayeva criticizes Kulish for merely describing the scene without condemning what is taking place. There is no attempt at analysis. It isn't clear, for example, if Nina is a leader of the jeans-wearing crowd or just someone who has lost her way. Why does her group go to Alik Kazaryan? Out of failure? Spiritual immaturity? The spiritual antipode to Nina Nikulina is Aleksey Terekhov. He is a literature scholar. But Terekhov does not emerge as a positive hero because the description of his qualities carries a declarative character. The title of the work refers to a joy ride which results in two people landing in the hospital; the owner of the car involved is put in jail for 2 years. But this incident is lost in the middle of the work and consequently neither Nina nor the reader can derive any moral lessons from it.

The reviewer has some harsh words for the publisher. Yosh Gvardiya is supposed to be responsible for publishing works for young audiences. Kulish's work is inappropriate on this count. Moreover, Yosh Gvardiya is also supposed to encourage young talented writers. A look at this year's publication plan for Yosh Gvardiya Publishers shows that most of the works are by established authors. Kulish himself has already published quite a number of works. This leaves the question of who is working with young writers. The almanac YOSHLIK? There, too, one finds primarily the names of authors who are well known. Isayeva recommends learning from the experience of Moscow's Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers. It regularly publishes collections of young authors' works. This gives the most promising new authors the chance to publish their first books. "But this does not solve the problem of paying attention to authors who have already appeared in literature. It is necessary to raise the degree of exactingness toward authors who have a degree of experience in literature. Unfortunately, this was not the case in the publication of the work 'Joy Trip' which is ideologically superficial and artistically weak."

CERTAIN UZBEK OBLASTS HAVE HIGH TEACHER TURNOVER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 3-8 a 2,600-word unsigned lead editorial titled "The Authority of the Teacher." The article criticizes certain of the republic's teachers for being too passive and uninspired in creating interesting lessons, for behavior which is inappropriate as an example for youth, and for weak knowledge of their subjects. The article goes on to say that not enough attention is being

paid to the question of job prestige and teacher turnover in the republic. "Last year for various reasons over 6,000 teachers in the republic left schools. One encounters such a situation a lot in Andizhan, Namangan, Samarkand and Tashkent oblasts." It happens in particular where the justified demands and the needs especially of young teachers are not satisfied and where they are not given necessary help.

LOCAL OFFICIALS SLOW TO AWARD MOTHER HEROINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 20 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word article titled "Recommended for Award" consisting of a letter from a family in the city of Ohangaron complaining of delays in official recognition of the family's mother who has brought up 10 children but not yet received the Mother Heroine award. Together with the letter is published an answer from R. Erkaboyev, deputy chairman of the city soviet of people's deputies executive committee. The letter of response ascribes blame for the delays to the rayon social security department and notes that the chairman of the city social security department was warned for not awarding the Mother Heroine award in a timely manner.

OBLAST PROCURATOR MAKES RAYON PROSECUTE MULLAH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word unsigned article titled "Extraordinary Pedsovet." The article refers to another article in YOSH LENINCHI of 8 June 1984 which exposed the religious misdeeds of a "semi-literate mullah," A. Toramov and at the same time attacked the indifferent attitude toward the matter on the part of administrative officials of the Kasansayskiy Rayon School No 2 and the rayon Komsomol committee. An investigation ensued which resulted in reprimands for several school Komsomol officials with entries made on their party accounting cards. Shortcomings in local Komsomol atheist training work were exposed and a number of recommendations were made for improving atheist propaganda. In addition, Comrade F. Zinger, acting oblast procurator, responding to the YOSH LENINCHI editorial office, wrote: "It was determined that there were criminal indications in A. Toramov's deed. The decision of Kasansayskiy Rayon's procurator's office to refuse to raise a criminal case against A. Toramov based on the collected materials was nullified by the oblast procurator's office and a criminal case was raised under Articles 64 and 145 of the Uzbekistan SSR Criminal Code. The Kasansayskiy Rayon procurator's office has been assigned to conduct investigatory activities on the criminal case which has been raised."

International

LANGUAGE POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 26 October 1984 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Abduhafiz Ghaniyev, docent in the Department of Oriental Studies of Tashkent State University, entitled "Afghanistan: Fruits of the Nationality Policy" in which he discusses the languages spoken in Afghanistan and some government policies affecting their development. The "Basic Principles" of the DRA, which serves

as the country's Constitution, pays special attention to the problem of nationality languages. According to the 1979 census Afghanistan has a population of 16 million people speaking more than 30 languages and dialects. The Farsi language has dominated social, political and cultural life since the 18th century. The 1964 Constitution officially changed the name of this language to Dari. However, Pashtu, spoken by the Pashtuns who constitute over half the population, has been the official state language since the 1930's. Both Pashtu and Dari are Iranian languages, but are not mutually intelligible, primarily because Pashtu has been heavily influenced by Hindu and Urdu, thereby separating it further from Dari. According to official data, the Pashtun tribes constitute 55 percent of the country's population. Another 10 million Pashtu speakers live in Pakistan, where they are forcibly separated from the Pashtuns in Afghanistan by the "Durand Line" created in 1981. The Pashtuns living in Afghanistan are divided into many tribes and clans, and their language can be classified into four large groups: the Sarboni, Batani, Gurgusht, and Karroni. Most of the Pashtu dialects are named after the tribes who speak them: Durrani, Galchai (Gilzai), Mohmand, Shinvor, Dzadran, Vardak, Apridi, Vaziri, Ziri and so on. The Pashtu literary language is based on the Northeast (Peshawar) and Southern (Gardez) dialects, but for various socioeconomic reasons is not completely developed as a nationality language. The Dari language in Afghanistan has three groups of dialects: the Kabul, Jabal and [text damaged]-ussuroj dialects. Dari, Farsi, and Tajik, which is spoken by 19 percent of the population, were at one time the same language, but began to develop into independent languages in the 16th century. Uzbeks form 9 percent of the Afghanistan population. The language of the Uzbek newspaper YULDUZ, whose publication began after the April Revolution, shows a great deal of Farsi and Arabic influence. Moreover, the Uzbek spoken in Afghanistan has its own phonetic peculiarities, rhythm and melody. The Khazara form 8 percent of the population. After the Khazara come the smaller nationalities of the Charaimak, Turkmen, Nuristanis, Beluchis, Kirgiz and Kazaks and then smaller groups of Arabs, Kurds, Karakalpaks, Bakhtiyar, Kizibash, Panjabi and Jews. The languages of these peoples belong to three systems: Indo-European (Indo-Iranian branch), Turko-Mongol and Semitic. The revolutionary government of the DRA has proclaimed its goal of bringing all nationalities and sub-nationalities living in Afghanistan into the process of national development.

UZBEK FILMS ON AFGHANISTAN HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 12 October 1984 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word article by Fakhriddin Aminov entitled "Lyricism, Grace and Militance" in which he briefly discusses some of the award-winning films on Afghanistan of the Uzbek filmmaker Maliq Qayumov. One of the memorable episodes depicted in Qayumov's "Afghanistan: the Revolution Continues" was the downfall of the infamous Hafizullah Amin. Nurmuhhamad Taraki returned to Kabul from a trip on 11 September 1979 and was greeted by Amin as an old friend. Five days later, Amin ordered Taraki's arrest and subsequent murder by suffocation with a pillow. Amin seized the reins of government, which he held from September to 27 December 1979, when the sufferings which he and his cohorts inflicted on the Afghan people were stopped. In the documentary "Land Reform" Qayumov dealt with the economic measures taken by the revolutionary government in regard to land distribution

and use. The documentary "Who's Shooting at the Republic" is an expose of the enemies of the revolution, foremost among them U.S. President Reagan, England's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Central Intelligence Agency. Episodes depict a wounded child in a hospital, the trek of refugees to camps in Iran and Pakistan, the heartlessness of enemies of the revolution and the intrigues and provocations carried out by world reactionary forces with the support of the United States against the Afghan people.

FOREIGNERS COMMENT ON UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word comment by Surjit Singh, member of the Indian CP Central Committee Buro, and a 100-word comment by Muhammad Yasim, director of the AL-AHOLI Newspaper published in Egypt, both under the title "Foreigners on Uzbekistan." Singh remarks that the 60th jubilee of the Uzbek republic provides an excellent opportunity to assess the progress made by the Uzbek people from oppression and deprivation of rights to prosperity and national flourishing. Singh is impressed by the great accomplishments of the Uzbeks in all fields and concludes that "Soviet Uzbekistan demonstrates what a people can achieve under socialist conditions." Yasim states that he had been especially impressed by the enormous attention paid to book publication, theater, cinema, television and radio and by the important role played by Uzbek women in republic life.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word comment by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and a 100-word comment by William Melish, ex-president of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, both under the title "Foreigners on Uzbekistan." Karmal states: "I'm happy to meet with you in the ancient, blossoming and beautiful country of Uzbekistan. As other Soviet republics, Uzbekistan has achieved success in all fields of economic, social and cultural life in a short time. The successes achieved by Central Asian republics provide a vital model for all countries that have entered the path of building a society that seeks social progress instead of exploitation of its people." Melish remarks that he is particularly impressed by the rapid strides made in the reclamation of the steppes in the republic.

SYRIAN POLICIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word commentary by Professor G. Hidoyatov, deputy chairman of the Uzbekistan Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Countries, entitled "In the Ranks of the Struggle Against Imperialism" in which he discusses internal political developments and foreign policies of the Syrian government. Since 1970, when Air Force General Hafiz al-Assad came to power in the Socialist Baath Party that had ruled Syria since 1963, the government of Syria has paid great attention to democratizing political life and to economic development. Although two-thirds of its state budget had to be expended on military defenses due to constant Israeli aggressions, Syria's national income doubled in the period 1970-1980. Soviet aid has been instrumental in developing Syria's industrial and energy sectors, and in

irrigation and land reclamation work. Syria is proceeding along the path of socialist development. Its foreign policy is staunchly anti-imperialist, against the Camp David conspiracy and Anwar Sadat's treachery and supportive of the Afghan revolution. Syrian armed forces gained tremendous prestige when they aborted U.S. imperialist schemes in Lebanon. On October 15-18 a Syrian delegation headed by Hafiz al-Assad held talks with Soviet leaders. In their joint communique leaders of both countries condemned the Camp David Accord and the policy of Arab separatism and stressed that the ranks of the anti-imperialist and patriotic forces of Arab countries must be cohesive in order to wage a successful struggle against imperialism and Zionism and to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

ANTI-ZIONIST FILM ON UZBEK TELEVISION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by F. Shohismoilov, T. Soliyev and A. Roziyev entitled "Zionism Is to Blame" in which they comment on the airing of the film "Zionism Before the Court of History" on Tashkent television. The film exposed the reactionary, fascist essence of Zionism which, as state policy of Israel, has been the ideological foundation of several unjust, bloody wars waged by Israel against neighboring Arab countries. The film also made it clear that Israel could not commit such crimes without the support of the United States and other imperialist countries. The film demonstrated that all conscientious people know that Zionism, fascism and racism are of the same ilk and unanimously condemn them.

EAST GERMAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITED IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by A. Roziyev entitled "Our Friends' Exhibit" in which he reports that the Tekstima Combine of the GDR opened an exhibit of its textile machinery in Tashkent on 3 October. Presently, machinery produced by this combine is operating at the Tashkent Textile Combine, the Malika Knitwear Union and the Khiva Carpet Weaving Factory. F. Eitner, director of Tekstima's Foreign Trade Enterprise, spoke at the exhibit's ceremonial opening.

INDIAN POETS DEVOTE WORKS TO TASHKENT AND UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 40, 5 October 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Sharof Mirzayev, editor of Raduga Publishers' Tashkent Branch Hindi Editorial Office, titled "Letter from an Indian Poet." Mirzayev tells of recent communications which came to him from India. He received a package from Dehli from the poet Saman Sarhadiy; in it were several issues of the Urdu newspaper MIRUT MELA published in the city Mirut. Sarhadiy, Mirzayev notes, was awarded the Nehru Prize in 1980 for a translation of Mayakovskiy's poem "Vladimir Il'ich Lenin." A letter enclosed in the package to Mirzayev thanked him for Urdu translations of some of the Uzbek poet H. Olimjon's works. Sarhadiy polished the translations and published them in the newspapers whose copies he sent. The letter also tells of an evening of poetry on the theme "Tashkent--City of Friendship and Peace" held in Dehli's House of Soviet Science and Culture.

The Urdu poet Ghulom Rabboniy Tobon presided over the meeting. A number of poets read works singing praise to Tashkent and Uzbekistan, and to Indian-Soviet friendship. Sarhadiy himself read a poem titled "Tashkent." OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI publishes an Uzbek translation made from the Urdu original below Mirzayev's article.

UZBEK CINEMATOGRAPHER CONTINUES WORK ON AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 41, 12 October 1984 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word article by Fakhriddin Aminov titled "Lyricism, Delicateness and Fighting Ability." The article concerns the documentary films of Uzbek cinematographer Malik Qayumov, particularly those on Afghanistan. One is "Afghanistan--the Revolution Continues." Two other films are almost like continuations of Malik's earlier work. They are "Land Reform" and "Who Is Shooting at the Republic!" The latter film reveals the vileness and bloodthirstiness of U.S. President Reagan, the CIA, British Prime Minister Thatcher and enemies of the revolution on the territory of Iran and Pakistan. There are episodes portraying the crushed body of a 5-6 year old Afghan child being delivered to the hospital and the fate of those in the refugee camps of Iran and Pakistan.

GDR SCHOLAR CALLS FOR MORE TRANSLATIONS OF UZBEK WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 42, 19 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word article titled "Our Future Is in Reliable Hands..." The article reports on a visit to the UzSSR by a GDR cultural delegation. The delegation had been in Moscow for the Days of GDR Culture which recently concluded. Part of the article consists of an interview with the literary scholar Erika Hinkel. Hinkel notes that works by Navoi, Babur, Hamza, Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Qahhor and Oybek have been printed in the GDR. She is happy that Uzbek readers have long been able to read Shiller, Goethe, Heine, Zegers, Brecht and Becher in their native language. "But frankly it can't be said that our links in this area are what we would like. In particular, German readers do not have a full picture of modern Uzbek poets and writers. We must enliven translation work in a fundamental way."

LINGUIST FROM BERLIN VISITS TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 3 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by S. Musayev and Y. Pardayev, teachers of the Kafedra of German and French Languages of Tashkent State University Humanities Faculty, titled "Dear Guest of the University." The article reports on a visit by Professor (Gerda Ulish) from Berlin's Humboldt University to Tashkent State University imeni Lenin. There have been ties between Tashkent State University and the Humboldt University for 20 years. Professor (Ulish) came to Tashkent as part of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of certain faculties and kafedras at Tashkent State University. While at Tashkent State University, Professor (Ulish) gave lectures on confrontative linguistics [sic] and tendencies of development of modern German.

Military

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 3-4 a 2,200 word article by Sobirjon Okhunjonov, lieutenant-general, head of the UzSSR Civil Defense Office, titled "We Raise Defenders of the Homeland." The article is devoted to the significance and practice of military-patriotic upbringing in UzSSR Schools. Much of the first half of the article is devoted to the contribution of men from the UzSSR to the World War II victory. Okhunjonov notes that "over 120,000 brave warriors of the Uzbek people" earned orders and medals during the war. The author stresses the important role of primary military preparedness lessons in the training of future defenders of the homeland. He discusses some successes in the republic in military-patriotic upbringing, but says that "there are serious shortcomings in this field in the work of people's education and vocational-technical education organs, and civil defense offices of several oblasts of the republic. In particular, sufficient attention is not being paid to strengthening the educational-material base for primary military preparedness and civil defense in the Karakalpak ASSR, and Navoi and Kashkadarya Oblasts, and the level of lessons has not been raised to today's demands. Organs of people's education, and school and educational institution administrators must give special attention to high quality and timely repair of military sports installations and equipment."

KAZAKH SSR

Economics

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRANSMISSION POWER LOSS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG brief on a recently convened All-Union Energy Conference held in Alma-Ata. The conference focused on the problem of power loss in electrical transmission and on the enhancement of electrical energy quality within the republic power system. Current planning, the brief notes, calls for a one and one-half-fold increase in Kazakh electrical energy production by 1990 and for the use of new technology in efficient transmission of KaSSR energy to distant points in the Urals and Siberia. The conference was opened by KaSSR Minister of Energy and Energetics V.T. Kazachkov.

AKTYUBINSK MINERAL POTENTIAL GREAT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by B. Miletskiy, chief director of the "Zapkazgeologiya" Production Union, on the great potential of Aktyubinsk Oblast for mineral development. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Western Kazakhstan, an editorial note begins, is a region of 729 square kilometers that may be considered an extension of the mineral rich Urals. Miletskiy looks at this mineral wealth in detail, both what is being developed at present and what could be developed in the future. Discussed are the rich chrome deposits of the southern Kemoisay and the not so rich but still important Khromtau reserves, copper-pyrite and copper-lead deposits abundant in the Mughadzhzar Mountains and a number of deposits of various minerals with great potential for manufacturing mineral fertilizers. Miletskiy goes on to state that the area is also rich in carbonates, sulphates and calcium salts, the latter important for mineral fertilizer production and in short supply. Miletskiy suggests, moreover, that much more may be present in the region and calls for enhanced survey and development with the eventual goal of bringing into being a new Aktyubinsk Territorial Production Complex.

WORK ADVANCING ON AKTYUBINSK RESERVOIR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by T. Ysqaqov entitled "The Yelek River Has Been Dammed." The article describes on-going work on the Aktyubinsk Reservoir, "one of the largest construction projects in the oblast." The reservoir will, when completed, be 35 kilometers long and will supply drinking and industrial water to oblast cities and irrigate 5,000 new hectares of land. A major constructional milestone was recently passed with the damming of the Yelek River.

NEW TECHNOLOGY VITAL FOR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Technological Progress, Guarantee of Success." The editorial underscores the vital importance of new technology for meeting plans for future gains in industrial output. It castigates industries of the Ministry of Highways, the Construction Materials Industry and Geology for lagging technological progress. In the present 5-year plan, plans call for a 22-25 percent growth in republic industry, largely through new and improved technology, the editorial stresses.

PRODUCTION OF URGENTLY NEEDED PLASTIC CONTAINERS HALTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Alibekov on the convenience of some new plastic produce cartons and the reasons why production of the urgently needed commodities has now ceased. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Recently, Alibekov begins, the practice has been introduced of delivering agricultural produce in plastic cartons. These cartons help prevent spoilage and damage to produce. The new cartons have thus found universal approval but the great demand that has been generated for them is not being met. The Alma-Ata "Red Banner" Plastics Factory has actually ceased production of the highly useful cartons after only 20,000 have been produced. Why?, Alibekov asks.

The answer, he discovers, is the incapability and unwillingness of Soviet industry to respond to real "need" and the simple backwardness, he seems to suggest, of the Soviet economy. He found the "Red Banner" Plastics Factory to be quite capable of producing more cartons but unwilling to do so because such production was "not according to plan" and no raw materials had been allotted. Moreover, Alibekov continues, further production would have required a major plant investment from the "Red Banner" Plastics Factory and this the plant management was unwilling to consider. And so, Alibekov concludes, production stopped after 2 months. This in spite of the fact that the plastic cartons are cheaper to make than the wooden cartons now in use and, unlike the wooden cartons which usually break after but a single use, the plastic cartons may be reused almost indefinitely.

EIGHTH EKIBASTUZ ENERGY BLOCK NOW BEING INSTALLED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word KazTAG brief outlining progress on the Eighth Block of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station Number 1, the installation of which is soon to be complete. The brief also notes that the Seventh Block is not working up to full power and that the entire facility will be producing its planned 4 million kilowatts by the end of the current 5-year plan.

KARAGANDA SERVOMECHANISMS HIGHLY PROFITABLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Ye. Bazarbayev on highly successful servomechanisms and automatic control systems produced by the Karaganda-based Special Planning Construction Bureau of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's "Chermetavtomatika" Scientific Production Union. The article is published under the rubric "Work Nominated for a KaSSR State Prize."

A great deal of work, Bazarbayev records, is being directed towards efforts to lighten labor and refine systems for controlling production. This effort, he goes on, is particularly important for ferrous metallurgy and can and does yield tremendous economic and other benefits.

FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER STRESSES ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Ka SSR Minister of the Food Industry B. Tymbayev outlining the state of his industry. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is Food Industry Workers Day."

Tymbayev emphasizes the recent production successes of his industry and claims a trend towards much enhanced quality of industry output. However, he also stresses the need for economizing with raw foods to produce more products for less. He sees new technology as one way to achieve this goal.

CAR OWNERS PILFERING STATE FUEL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000 word article by T. Balghabayev, chief engineer of the Semipalatinsk Oblast Oil Products Administration, B. Muqashev, inspector of the oblast People's Control Committee and D. Seysenov, exposing oil products waste and probable theft at some Semipalatinsk Oblast enterprises. The article is published under the regular rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Swift Measures Are Needed."

Conservation of oil products, Balghabayev, Muqashev and Seysenov begin, is now the order of the day but, some enterprises and organizations are quite deficient in this area. In the discussion that follows Balghabayev, Muqashev and Seysenov go on to show that much of the problem is due to the disorganized storage of petroleum products and a lack of supervision. The suggestion is

made that a large portion of the loss is due to owners of private cars helping themselves to fuel. The authors also point to joyriding in official vehicles as another source of overconsumption and/or waste of valuable fuel. Action is called for as a matter of urgency.

TRAILER TRUCKS IMPORTANT FOR REPUBLIC TRANSPORT FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Minister of Motor Transport A. Qarabayev summing up republic motor transport on Soviet Motor Transport Workers Day. The article is entitled "For Transport Efficiency."

Garabayev emphasizes that republic motor transport is meeting goals for increased productivity and lowered primary costs and that this is being achieved primarily through new transport methods and more efficient equipment. In terms of the latter concern, efforts are now under way to drastically increase the number of trailer trucks serving the republic's economy. It is hoped that eventually 64 percent of all republic freight will be moved by trailer trucks, resulting in substantially improved productivity for republic trucking.

In his article Qarabayev also emphasizes the great gains taking place in rural motor transport services. According to Qarabayev, rural bus passenger turnover is up 18 percent since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, with 700 new routes and 230 rural areas provided with regular connection with the urban centers of the republic. Another current area of transport development is improvement in the transport of fruits and vegetables to reduce spoilage and other loss.

MAJOR DZHAMBUL IRRIGATION PROJECT STILL INCOMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 31 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by N. Alibekov, chief of the Dzhambul Oblast Land Reclamation and Irrigation Administration, on the present state, problems and future prospects of Dzhambul Oblast irrigation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Land Reclamation, A Source of Abundance."

According to Alibekov, Dzhambul Oblast irrigation is heavily dependent upon the Shu and Talas Rivers and their many tributaries. Altogether, he records, the total irrigation canal system extends some 5,900 kilometers with an additional 761 kilometers of drainage channels and conduits. Irrigated are some 271,300 hectares, of which 267,400 were used in 1984. Irrigated lands, he stresses, are only 23 percent of total oblast cropland but produce 70 percent of oblast crops. Thus, he underscores, expanding irrigated lands and improving their yields is the major means for increasing overall agricultural yields from Dzhambul Oblast since weather is relatively clement and not a significant variable.

However, Alibekov continues, while much progress is being made in achieving the goal of expanded and improved irrigation to increase yields, many problems remain unresolved. Among them are water waste in inefficient agricultural

enterprises, poor upkeep of irrigation systems, failure to complete the large Tasotkel Reservoir and associated systems on time and an unresolved dispute with the KiSSR over who is to get what proportion of Shu River waters. Alibekov estimates that four more years will be needed to complete the Tasotkel system, under construction since 1976.

SIBERIAN RIVERS PLAN DETAILED

Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, Oct 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Mazhit Madenov, chief of the Water Resources Division of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Production Forces Research Council, and Ghalym Begaliyev, senior division scientific worker: "River from Siberia"]

[Excerpts] There are not a few lands in sunny Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics that have lacked for water over the centuries but have exceptional possibilities in terms of their fertility. One interesting thing shown by science is that the quality and moisture of grains, vegetables and plants grown for livestock feed produced in southern areas rich in solar energy are enhanced and that these grains, vegetables and plants are considerably superior to grains, vegetables and plants produced in areas where the energy received from the sun is inadequate. Therefore, the problem is that our food stock will increase to the extent that we can increase the amount of irrigated lands (particularly in southern areas). Approximately 30 percent of all crop products produced in the Soviet Union are harvested from irrigated lands comprising a total of only 8 percent of all land utilized for agriculture. And not only that, irrigated lands yield not only a rich product, but a guaranteed product.

At this point the question might logically arise as to why we do not use all irrigated lands completely? There is essentially one answer to this question. The problem is not a shortage of water in the Soviet Union, but, on the contrary, a lack of consistency in terms of geographical distribution of water and land resources. In terms of total water resources the Soviet Union is second to Brazil in the world. According to the estimates of hydrologists, the total resources of water in the USSR rivers are equivalent to 4,714 cubic kilometers. Of this total, 4,334 cubic kilometers arise within Soviet territory from the melting of snow and ice in the great mountain ranges and from the precipitation that falls during the year. And 330 cubic kilometers flows into Soviet territory from foreign countries. However, when average annual amounts of water to be used in the agriculture are calculated, the smallest yearly averages are used for the calculations. Even if the smaller quantities are assumed, there would be no water shortage in Soviet agriculture if such water were utilized completely. Unfortunately, however, water shortage is severely felt in various parts of the Soviet Union, especially in the southern areas.

In recent years, a great deal has been done, in accordance with the instructions of the party and the government, to renew irrigation systems in areas that have been involved with irrigated agriculture since ancient times and to increase the coefficients of use with the purpose of using Soviet water resources efficiently. Many, some extremely large, hydro-technical and land

reclamation efforts have been made in the KaSSR also. As a result, the amount of irrigated land in Kazakhstan exceeds 2 million hectares. According to the Soviet Food Program, an additional 820,000 hectares are to be added by 1990. The Ertis-Karaganda Canal is being advanced towards Dzhezkazgan and construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal is going forward at a good rate. However, the major project that will mark a revolution in agricultural production in the strictest sense of the word is still before us. This is the problem of bringing a portion of the Siberian waters located in the Sea of Karsk Basin to the Aral Sea Basin.

According to the plan that has been approved, the intention is to take water at the small city of Belogor'ye, situated near the estuary where the Ertis River flows into the Ob'. However, the distance between Belogor'ye and the Amu-Darya is nearly 3,000 kilometers. Along this route a main canal, passing along the Torgay Plateau, will appear and with it (especially in those parts of the region pertaining to the RSFSR) various hydro-technical constructions (the Tobyl Hydro-Junction, pumping stations, bridges, aqueducts, etc.). The planned yearly water capacity of section one of the channel will be 27.2 cubic kilometers and the capacity of section two will be 60 cubic kilometers. At present, the most powerful pumping units can remove 40 cubic [meters] of water per second from one reservoir and pump it to a second. However, to supply the planned canal it is planned to have several pumping units (pumps) operating together in each hydro-junction capable of pumping 200 cubic meters of water a second. The water will be raised to the Torgay Plateau through the powerful pumps. Calculating from Belogor'ye, a veritable river of water must be raised 103 meters.

South of the Torgay Plateau the Siberian waters will flow on their own through the main canal. The canal bed will pass along the right bank of the Torgay River. Thereby it will become possible to supply the rich lands that have lain parched for centuries in Dzhargal'dinskiy and Amangel'dinskiy Rayons of Turgay Oblast with water. The water will flow into an artificial lake in the Tegis Plateau through a canal branching towards the south. The Tegis Reservoir will serve the role of hydro-junction regulating water on an annual basis for enterprises beyond it and for irrigation projects. Beyond the Tegis Reservoir, the main canal will turn southeast and reach the Sry-Darya. It will pass the Sry-Darya between Aqay and Darmentobe, situated below Zhosaly. Winding around to the south, it will join with the Amu-Dar'ya where it passes below the Tulyemoyyn Reservoir. Along the canal's route many major, mainline canals will spread out from the main canal and separate from it. The depth and width of the main canal and the speed of its water flow will be such that it will be capable of supporting the back and forth movements of the great liners of the present day.

One thing to mention: the question arises that if the main canal is to carry 25-27.2 cubic kilometers of water for technical and for economic reasons, will there not be harmful changes in the valleys of the Ob' and Ertis? Scientific research that has been carried out, along with theoretical discussions, has shown that this worry is baseless. Research has shown that even if all the lands in the Ertis and Ob' Basins were supplied with water (in the future), there would be water resources in the vicinity of Belogor'ye that could still be used without cutting the water flow of the main canal. In other words, the

water taken by the main canal at Belogor'ye will have no effect on water enterprise balances of rayons situated on the middle and upper flows of the Ertis and Ob'.

It is planned to increase grain production in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics to 17 million tons, fodder production to 23.5 million tons and meat production to around 3 million tons on account of the arrival of a portion of the waters of the Siberian rivers in the Aral Basin. Convenient conditions for strengthening the economic connections of these areas with Siberia will be created. Many agro-industrial complexes, cities and city-like settlements will appear along the main canal. In particular, as a consequence of the organization of irrigated agriculture in the rayon near the eastern and northern shores of the Aral, a special micro-climate will be created in those areas and an improvement will be achieved in the deterioration of the areas' ecological processes of recent years. But be that as it may, the construction of the canal will make possible mastery of many valuable minerals and other ores in the area called the great Torghay which is very rich in mineral treasures. It will open the way for the direct and profitable use of Torghay brown coal which, if not superior in quantity of geologically estimated resources to that of Ekibastuz, is not much inferior. When state rayon electrical stations have been established upon the basis of Torghay brown coal, it will become possible to gain cheap electrical energy and likewise to supply the productive rayon where the great Soviet ore refining combines have been established with cheap electrical energy.

In short, many examples might be given of what great and progressive changes will take place in every sector of the people's economy due to solving the great problem of the Siberian canal. But all this is in the future. For the time being let us say that the decision has been made to prepare plans for the construction of the main canal and for the hydrological projects that must be built in advance. Preparatory work has been going on since 1983. Most of the readers of this article will not only be witnesses to the construction of the main canal, but there is no doubt that they will be direct participants in its construction as well.

SOVIET WORK ON MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC (MHD) GENERATORS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 4-5 a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Asqarbek Qusayynov on Soviet experiments with MHD generators. The article is published under the rubric "Science and Production."

A MHD generator uses a gas plasma passed through a magnetic field to produce an electrical current. It has the advantage over conventional turbine generators in allowing direct conversion of thermal to electrical energy without mechanical intervention. It is more efficient, since more of the heat produced in generating power is used (conventional generators are limited to 550-600 degrees kelvin by the strength of turbine blades, whereas the operating temperature of an MHD generator is 2,500-3,000 degrees kelvin).

Qusayynov describes in detail the system used by the Soviets and the problems encountered, such as the proper materials to contain heated plasmas, how to

dispose of exhaust gases, the best way to construct generator magnets, difficulty in maintaining even plasma temperatures and constant plasma conductivity, etc. The High Temperature Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has built two MHD generators and is planning a third. A 200 kilowatt UO-2 experimental generator and a 20.4 megawatt U-25 system have been built. The U-25 system is currently producing power near Moscow. A 500 megawatt generator is planned.

Qusayynov suggests that although current MHD generators are not very efficient, rapid advances are being made. Possibilities being investigated include a pairing of MHD and conventional plants, with the MHD plant producing electricity directly from heat and pumping its excess heat after cooling to run the turbines of the conventional plant, which would also provide the electricity to charge the magnets of the MHD generator. Also being investigated is the use of nuclear reactors as sources for heat to produce helium-cesium plasmas for MHD generators. Qusayynov suggests that MHD plants could considerably enhance the efficiency of currently operating electrical systems and lead to substantially greater output for the same fuel expenditures.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SLOW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION BELIES PARTY HEALTH CONCERN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Ye. Shaymerdenov on slow hospital construction in Tselinograd Oblast and its implications. The article is published under the regular rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Swift Measures Are Needed."

Concern for the health of the workers, an editorial note begins, is a key government duty. To fulfill this duty, hospitals and other medical facilities need to be built as rapidly and as well as possible. Shaymerdenov goes on to show that, here and there, in Tselinograd Oblast good progress is being made. But, he goes on, progress is by no means universally uniform and many problem areas exist. Problems, he suggests, are possibly the rule rather than the exception.

Shaymerdenov goes on to detail some of the problems--lagging hospital construction in Tselinogradskiy Rayon and elsewhere. He suggests that such health care facilities must receive much more attention since they represent a pledge to the people that must be fulfilled. There is a hint of criticism of party hypocrisy in the discussion.

COMPUTER CONTROL FOR ALMA-ATA'S BUSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by G. Kolesnikova, chief engineer of the Alma-Ata City Motor Transport Administration, on the recently established computer control system for Alma-Ata buses using IBM computers. Alma-Ata, Kolesnikova begins, is a city of 1 million with a complicated bus network serving its people. As a result of the complexity of the need and a recent

rapid expansion of service, a computer system using IBM computers was recently established to control bus movements and to determine passenger flow. A similar system she notes, is already in operation for the city's taxi system.

FIRST PAY RAISES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by KaSSR 1st Deputy Minister of Education V.K. Sidorov on teachers in connection with the planned Soviet education reforms. The article is published in note of Soviet Teachers Day.

Great responsibility, Sidorov emphasizes, will be assigned Soviet teachers under the new educational reforms whose implementation began with the present school year. However, he continues, the new school reforms also will bring benefits--improved pay, housing and recreational possibilities--for teachers as well.

Looking at plans to improve pay in detail, Sidorov notes that the first increases--raising base pay by 30-35 percent, to a range of 140-200 rubles a month--will go to the 40,000 primary school teachers of the republic since educational authorities in the republic have recognized their need as greater. From 1 September 1987, all teachers will benefit from a new system of supplementary pay for administrative and other special services and for merit. Sidorov also notes plans to provide housing to all teachers in the future and to create a special recreational/training system.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Irreproachable Service to Passengers." The editorial praises the many positive things that have been done by republic transporters to make the summer and autumn peak travel season easier for travellers. The editorial also acknowledges new bus and other transportation routes, special arrangements with factories and other organizations off main lines and efforts to create coordinated schedules for many types of transportation to ease the lots of passengers using more than one type.

However, the editorial continues, republic transportation is still characterized by many major deficiencies that affect transport outside the republic, as well. The editorial complains in particular of unresponsiveness to the needs of travellers by transportation authorities, of individual arbitrariness, scheduling problems and arrogant drivers, dispatchers, etc. It ends by seconding Chernenko's call for transportation improvements and demands increased party supervision in this area.

SHEVCHENKO CITY DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 190, October 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word unattributed article on Shevchenko City, its environment and industry. The article is published under the rubric "Cities of Kazakhstan."

Developments in and around Shevchenko City have made a dry region flourish with abundant drinking water provided by the city's fast neutron reactor, the first commercial fast neutron reactor in the world. Due to the reactor, the article goes on, costs per cubic meter of drinking water have fallen from 4 rubles 60 kopeks to a current 18 kopeks.

Looking at the economic basis of Shevchenko prosperity--its oil--the article sketches on going rapid development on the Bozashy Peninsula. The article notes, in particular, the metal impurities of Bozashy oil that make it highly useful in producing steels.

COMMENTATOR FAULTS SOVIET EMPTY CONSUMERISM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHYLDYZ in Kazakh No 8, August 1984 carries on pages 155-163 a 5,400-word article by Kamal Smailov faulting the current overemphasis on ever more consumer goods in Soviet society and praising the real benefits of the Soviet socialist achievement. The article is published under the regular rubric "Brief Discussion and Criticism."

Smailov begins his discussion with an image of the times as an era of great wealth and of great emphasis on the accumulation of goods as a basis for social status. He suggests that the respected individual today may be the person who displays his or her wealth in more and more kilems, items of furniture, televisions, radios, other appliances and, the ultimate status symbol, the private automobile. Everything, he goes on, seems to be in terms of a rampant materialism, in terms of what we have or do not have and our ability to keep up with the Ivanovs. In fact, Smailov concedes, consumerism today in the Soviet Union yields little to the consumerism of the capitalist world.

Seeking reasons for the rapid growth of consumerism--"especially since the 1960's"--he looks above all at the remarkable gains in income that have been achieved in recent decades. Average income is up in the Soviet Union 2.6 times. Whereas only 4 percent of families had an income of 100 rubles a month in the 1960's, more than 50 percent do today. Moreover, he continues, large KaSSR and Central Asian families also have the advantages accruing from their livestock and gardens, which for large families mean high output due to the abundance of labor.

Family budgets have, as a result, increased overall three-fold. Expenditures on food are up 2.5-fold, on clothing 2.5-fold, on furniture 6-fold and on light vehicles 14-fold. Also up are savings, from 4 rubles per hundred in the 1960's to 15-16 today.

Soviet citizens thus simply have more money to spend and spending it they are. Two out of three families now have a refrigerator, nearly every house a television set, the average wedding feast now costs 2,430 rubles, nearly 3 billion rubles is spent on kilems each year. People are today buying kilems who would never have conceived of such a thing a few years ago. Also eagerly purchased by consumers, as repeatedly indicated, are the 1,300,000 automobiles being produced each year.

However, with the great wealth of Soviet families' increased consumption has come problems. On the one hand, Soviet industry has been unable to provide enough quality products to meet demand. People are buying more watches, but one and one-half million defective watches were made in 1983. There is a great shortage of cotton cloth and wool. On the other hand, and this is a more serious problem in the eyes of Smaylov, the growth in the productivity of Soviet workers is not keeping pace with the growth in income. Soviet consumers may, as a result, be taking more from society than they are giving to it. Smaylov suggests that family budgets and personal consumption are only part of the problem. There is also the 500 rubles per capita in social consumption funds to support housing, health, education and culture--one-third of the Soviet budget.

Smaylov stresses the need for more emphasis on non-material goods such as culture and education, which endure.

MINISTER TELLS HOW REFORMS TO BE ACHIEVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 14-26 a 6,000-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education K. Balakhmetov entitled "The Goals of the New Academic Year." Balakhmetov looks at what he considers past school accomplishment, the problems that will be presented by beginning grade one at age 6, the necessity of providing qualified primary school teachers, ideological goals, military-patriotic education, teacher evaluations, great vocational emphasis and preparation, a negative attitude on the part of middle school graduates towards vocational and professional schools, problems with boarding schools, the plans for a drastic expansion of creches and kindergartens, teachers and teacher qualifications, critical shortages in certain specialties and "formalism" in carrying out party decisions.

To Balakhmetov, carrying out the new school reforms will primarily be a problem of adjusting to younger students in all grades, of cadres and of a consistent material and technical base level for all schools, particularly in terms of materials for vocational education. Balakhmetov notes in particular a recent Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum decision to increase the rate of kindergarten and creche construction by 53 percent in the 12th Five Year Plan to make 395,000 new places available, allowing for a total of 1,326,000 republic children (70 percent) in republic kindergarten.

Problems of boarding schools include an uncaring, insensitive attitude on the part of those running them, inadequate clothing, food and school supplies for children, poor facilities and a shortage of qualified educators to work in them, with problems greatest in rural areas. Balakhmetov criticizes KaSSR teachers for having qualifications below all-union averages. There are, incidentally, 949,000 children in republic pre-school organizations of every sort at present, 50.2 percent of all republic children aged 1-6.

International

ARAB LABOR DELEGATION IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG brief reporting on the recent visit of an International Federation of Arab Industrial Workers delegation headed by Syria's Mokhammed Al'-Khatyb, chief of the federation's General Correspondents Division. Included in the delegation, which was comprised of representatives from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Syria and Tunisia, was Tanus Andraus, deputy chief of the Union of Lebanese Printing Industry Workers. The International Federation of Arab Industrial Workers delegation was on its way back from a special conference in Moscow.

ARGENTINE INTELLECTUAL LEADER IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG brief recording the visit of two Argentine arts figures--Miriam Strat, president of the Bloc of Latin American Arts Figures, and Luchio Shvarman, writer and director and Argentine CP member--to Alma-Ata. The visit is part of a larger tour of the Soviet Union by the two intellectuals.

DUTCH MP'S IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word KazTAG brief reporting on the visit of a delegation of Dutch MP's to Alma-Ata. The delegation, led by President of the Dutch Upper House D. Dolman, was met by representatives of the USSR and KaSSR Supreme Soviets.

SIMILARITY OF MONGOLIAN AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 30-31 a 1,700-word review by Muzafar Alimbayev of B. Bazylkhan's "Qazaqsha-Monggholsha Sozdik"(Kazakh-Mongolian Dictionary), Ulaanbaatar, 1977. The article is published under the regular rubric "The World of Books."

Alimbayev stresses in his review the close relationships of the Mongolian and Kazakh languages and the fact that Kazakh is the closest of all Turkic languages to Mongolian. This is due, he suggests, to the close interaction of the two peoples over long periods of time.

Looking at Bazylkhan's dictionary, Alimbayev is impressed by the fact that the Mongols, instead of borrowing Russian words as the KaSSR Kazakhs have done, have developed their own stock of "international" words for Mongolian words and roots. He is also impressed by the many Kazakh expressions unique to MPR Kazakhs and proposes the adoption of the most interesting by KaSSR writers.

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